

# **FRAUDULENT CONVERSION**

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**THE MYTH OF MOSCOW'S  
CHANGE OF HEART**

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**COLIN JORDAN**

Everyone is concerned with whether there is a change of heart in Moscow. To understand Russia and its politics it is essential to know something of its real rulers and to discover if there has been a continuity of succession from the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917 to the present time. Winston Churchill made it clear in a speech to the House of Commons on the 5th November 1919 that the new rulers were not Russians and that their plan was not a Russian one. He said:

*"Certainly I dispute the title of the Bolsheviks to represent Russia . . . They despise such commonplace as nationality . . . No sooner did Lenin arrive than he began beckoning a finger here and a finger there to obscure persons in sheltered retreats in New York, in Glasgow, in Berne and other countries, and he gathered together the leading spirits of a most formidable sect, the most formidable sect in the world . . ."*

For 38 years this "formidable sect" has held power in Russia and has spread its tentacles to cover half Europe and a great part of Asia.

Are the present rulers of Russia the same "formidable sect" who existed in Lenin's time?

The author of FRAUDULENT CONVERSION sets out to show that despite all the purges of the last three decades, there is little or no change of heart or control behind the Iron Curtain. He shows that every new purge has started a crop of new rumours and speculations in the press outside Russia as to its cause and ultimate motive. In every case, within a few months it can be seen that the same "formidable sect" has become more firmly entrenched.

One of the most astonishing set of rumours commenced with the arrest of the Moscow

continued on back flap

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Doctors early in 1953. The press of the entire non-Communist world reported what were called "anti-Jewish purges." The author examines these reports and after sifting the evidence brings to light some very queer facts. Of the 9 doctors arrested, 6 were Jews. The head of the Secret Police which undertook the purges was Beria, himself a Jew. At the end of 1953, the press reported Beria had been shot on the 23rd December after a secret trial. The author however discovers that Beria was still alive and giving press interviews several days after the date of his execution!

FRAUDULENT CONVERSION deals with numerous similar incidents and shows that whenever Jews have been victims in recent purges, their persecutors have in all cases themselves been Jews.

If after reading FRAUDULENT CONVERSION, the reader feels that the author has proved the identity of the "formidable sect" which rules Russia he will be able to judge the present significance of the dreadful prophesy of the Bolshevik Jew Dmitry Z. Manuilsky uttered 25 years ago. Speaking to the Lenin School of Political Warfare in Moscow, he announced:—

*"War to the hilt between Communism and Capitalism is inevitable. To-day, of course, we are not strong enough to attack. Our time will come in 20 or 30 years. To win we shall need the element of surprise. The bourgeoisie will have to be put to sleep. So we shall be launching the most spectacular peace movement on record. There will be electrifying overtures and unheard-of concessions. The Capitalist countries, stupid and decadent, will rejoice to co-operate in their own destruction. They will leap at another chance to be friends. As soon as their guard is down, we shall smash them with our clenched fist."*

The reader may also discover why this same Manuilsky should have been found presiding over the United Nations Security Council in 1949!

FRAUDULENT CONVERSION will arouse violent controversy but it is an essential book for those who would solve the riddle of Russia's rulers and understand the real meaning behind **"the most spectacular peace movement on record."**

# FRAUDULENT CONVERSION

## ERRATA

- Page 4, line 8 from bottom:—"keen" should read "keenly"
- Page 8, line 14 from top:—"rival" should read "vital"
- Page 13, footnote:—"9 Oct. 1955" should read "9 Oct. 1953"
- Page 22, line 12 from top:—"V. B. Molotov" should read  
"V. M. Molotov"
- Page 25, line 11 from top:—"Central" should read "General"
- Page 29, line 6 from bottom:—"Ehrenburg" should read  
"Ehrenberg"
- Page 33, line 12 from bottom:—"35,000" should read "350,000"
- Page 35, line 16 from top:—"17 Dec. 1950" should read  
"17 Nov. 1950"
- line 2 from bottom:—"Voprosistori" should read  
"Voprosi Istori"
- Page 36, line 19 from top:—"6 Mar 1951" should read "6 Apr 1951"
- line 7 from bottom:—"4 Mar 1952" should read  
"4 Apr 1952"
- Page 41, line 2 from top:—"14 Jan 53" should read "14 Jan 1953"
- line 9 from top:—"16 Jan 5" should read "16 Jan 1953"
- Page 48, line 1 from top:—"concentrated on the highest level"  
should read "doubled and was con-  
gregated on the highest level"
- Page 50, line 7 from top:—"Nowie" should read "Nowoie"
- line 2 from bottom:—"Russia" should read "Russian"
- Page 57, line 16 from top:—"democracies' this simple pyramid is  
replaced by an" should read "familiar  
to the people who support it. In  
the 'people's"
- line 17 from top:—"familiar to the people who support  
it. In the 'people's" should read  
"democracies' this simple pyramid  
is replaced by an"
- Page 62, line 10 from top:—"28 Dec 1952" should read  
"28 Nov 1952"
- Page 67, line 14 from bottom:—"10 Dec 1953" should read  
"10 Feb 1953"
- Page 74, line 6 from top:—"20 May 1952" should read  
"29 May 1952"
- Page 80, line 3 from top:—"field" should read "field."
- Page 81, line 9 from bottom:—"Vickeret" should read "Vickert"
- Page 92, line 14 from top:—"Balazs." should read "Balazs.\*"
- first footnote should be on Page 91
- Page 110, footnote should be on Page 109
- Page 115, line 6 from top:—"Jewish and controlled" should read  
"Jewish-led and controlled"
- Page 139, line 13 from top:—"that Stalin's system would dismiss  
the possibility that Stalin's exit"  
should read "that Stalin's exit"





# FRAUDULENT CONVERSION

*“ As for anyone who does not know that the present revolutionary Bolshevist movement is Jewish in Russia, I can only say that he must be a man who is taken in by the suppressions of our deplorable press.”*

*Hilaire Belloc.*

# FRAUDULENT CONVERSION

*The Myth of Moscow's  
Change of Heart*

by  
COLIN JORDAN



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TO MY FATHER

# I

## INTRODUCTION

*"Some people like Jews and some do not; but no thoughtful man can doubt that they are beyond all question the most formidable and the most remarkable race which has ever appeared in the world."*

WINSTON CHURCHILL

*Illustrated Sunday Herald, 8 Feb., 1920.*

During recent years the people of Britain and America have been increasingly injected with reports of anti-Semitism in Russia and the Communist countries of Eastern Europe. This reached a climax during the period of November 1952, to February 1953, marked by the Slansky Trial in Czechoslovakia and the arrest of the Moscow doctors, when, through a front page flood of news of anti-Jewish purges and persecution, the public was given a thorough schooling in the idea that Moscow is anti-Jewish. This major political idea is a myth. This book is concerned with showing that, contrary to this fiction, the fact is that Communism is Jewish.

To say that Communism is Jewish is not for one moment to suggest that most Communists are Jews or that all Jews are Communists, which is absurd. It is equally absurd to believe that therefore Jews cannot and do not control Communism. Jews originated and inspired the creed of Communism, financed and led the Communist Revolution in Russia, dominated the Communist regime in Russia from

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its outset and still do so today; and were similarly the leading element in the Communist revolutions and Communist governments in Eastern Europe since the Second World War and are still the leading element there today. In this supremely important sense, Communism is Jewish.

Because of this, Communist anti-Semitism is not to be expected and is not to be found. There is anti-Semitism inside Russia and the Eastern European Communist countries, but it is directed not by but against the Communists. Precisely because Communism is Jewish, anti-Communists within those countries who are aware of this are often anti-Jewish. This anti-Communist anti-Semitism is the only kind which exists there, and it is energetically and ruthlessly fought by the Jewish Communists. There is no such thing as Communist anti-Semitism.

The reports of Communist anti-Semitism, where they have not been entire inventions, have been largely misrepresentations of purges, struggles for power, and, most commonly, of anti-Zionism. Since Jews are so plentiful in official positions in Communist countries, inevitably Jews are frequently dismissed for all sorts of reasons except anti-Semitism. Since Jews are the leading element in Communism, purges, factional fights, struggles for supremacy in the Kremlin, necessarily involve Jews but not anti-Semitism.

Communism, under its Jewish leadership, has been conducting a drive against the rival Jewish movement of Zionism, particularly since the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. Jews in the Communist countries have been the leading exponents of anti-Zionism. Anti-Zionism is not anti-Semitism. Zionism is a particular Jewish political movement and to be against it is no more to be necessarily anti-Jewish than for an opponent of the British Conservative Party to be necessarily anti-British or an opponent of the American Democratic Party to be necessarily anti-

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American. However, anti-Zionism has been misrepresented as anti-Semitism and has been the chief raw material source for the reports. Zionists, more than any others, have been ultimately responsible for the creation of the myth of anti-Semitism.

Our pro-Zionist press, which so carefully excludes from its columns adverse comment on one topic, the Jews, raising them to the status of sacred cows; and, while professing its anti-Communism, so carefully excludes mention of the guiding and controlling force behind it; has earnestly propagated the Zionist myth.

Non-Communist Jews in general have welcomed its development and assisted its circulation out of apprehension that the Jewishness of Communism, knowledge of which is growing, will bring the Jews into bad odour; and in anticipation that the myth will bring anti-Semitism into bad odour.

It has been warmly welcomed and assisted by those Jews who, Communist in more or less everything save the name, appreciate the mobilization of opinion and strength against Moscow and want to preserve a future for Jewish Communism in the event of her downfall by portraying her as anti-Jewish.

Finally, while there is no more justification for believing that Moscow has made a pretence of anti-Semitism than a reality of it, it is possible that she is not entirely sorry to see the British and American public persuaded that she is anti-Jewish, dependent on whether the need to hide the Jewishness of Communism has become today a matter of greater urgency than further Jewish recruiting abroad, existing Jewish Communists of course being perfectly aware that there is no such thing as Communist anti-Semitism.

The myth is a menace. First and foremost it impedes our defence against Communism, the greatest menace of modern times, for the first essential is to understand the nature of the enemy you are fighting and this the myth

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obscures.

What is the special advantage of understanding the Jewishness of Communism? The first and most important answer is that it enables us to recognize and utilize a weapon in the armoury of the fight against Communism which can quite possibly win the fight for us without a third World War, or, if war does come, can be a decisive aid to victory. This weapon is propaganda, imaginatively conceived and put over with the fullest use of modern resources, proclaiming the fraudulent Jewish nature of Communism to the peoples of the Communist states, and stirring them to destroy Communism themselves from within by counter-revolution.

As long as many of them continue to believe the Communist fiction that their governments are national workers' governments, and the systems workers' systems; so long will they continue to give them their support or acquiescence, however much British and American broadcasts to them decry the undemocratic and ruthless nature of Communism. But let them once come to realize that they are being fooled by alien gangs of Jews, fastening and battenning on their countries, exploiting them and living in the lap of luxury themselves, and then the sparks will begin to fly.

Within the Soviet Union itself are numerous subjugated nationalities, and, in particular, the ancient Ukrainian nation whose industrial and agricultural riches are vital to Soviet economy, and where the desire for national independence lives on keen and armed resistance to Moscow has never ceased. To our crippling disadvantage, we are failing to activate the vast potential resistance movement within the Soviet Union itself with the electric appeal of national and individual freedom from the Jewish tyranny of Communism. During the Second World War, psychological warfare, exposing the Jewishness of Communism, enabled the Germans to secure the surrender of whole divi-

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sions of the Red Army.

By radio and leaflet we should be disrupting the Red regimes by exposing their Jewishness to their peoples. Instead our broadcasts to Eastern Europe feebly tell the tale of anti-Semitism, obscuring the truth. By imbibing the myth of Soviet anti-Semitism, the Western nations have incapacitated themselves from utilizing a weapon of tremendous potency against Communism.

The campaign of reports, which lapsed abruptly in intensity in February, 1953, has lost its front page position in the daily Press and is subdued at the time of writing; but it may be revived at any time and with even greater intensity. The exposure of the widely and deeply implanted pernicious misconception it has sown will forewarn the public against any future explosion in the daily Press about Soviet anti-Semitism.

To a very large extent this book relies on Jewish sources, quoting Jew in reply to Jew. It is principally concerned with the period from the end of the Second World War to the present day; but a background of the Jewishness of Communism in Russia is given first to demonstrate the improbability of the myth, before, in direct contradiction to it, the Jewishness of Communism from 1945-1954 is shown along with Jewish denials of anti-Semitism and Jewish testimonies to Jewish life under Communism.

Contrary to popular misconception, the Jews are not just a religious body, though they have their own religion, Judaism; for, as the former Chairman of the Federation of Synagogues in Britain, Dr. Bernhard Homa, has stressed: "Every person born of Jewish parents is and remains a Jew. The degree to which he observes Judaism or discards any of its practices is an individual matter between himself and his Maker. He cannot, however, divest himself of his responsibility as a Jew, and however little he observes he remains a member of the Jewish

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community," *Jewish Chronicle*, 11 Dec 1953. The Jews are a nation; and no less because they are a nation dispersed all over the world. They are not a basic race, but they are a nation with distinct racial characteristics in that while they are a varying mixture of several races they always include an Oriental or Asiatic strain, and which is alien to the British Isles, whose native population is mostly of Mediterranean or Nordic race.

Enlightened defence against Jewish Communism is the purpose behind this book. Persons believing that it is not "playing the game" to say anything adverse to any Jews, however true, and who prefer to tolerate Jewish Communism rather than tolerate its exposure, should save themselves the anguish of reading further. All serious anti-Communists are invited to study its contents, and thereafter to play their part in countering the myth and making known the Jewishness of Communism.

January, 1955

## II

### THE JEWISH CREED OF COMMUNISM

*"The doctrines of the Jews will some day cover the entire world."*  
The Jew, ADOLPHE CREMIEUX (founder of the Alliance Israelite Universelle in Paris) in 1860.

The doctrine of Communism is Jewish in inspiration. Its founder and prophet was the Jew, Karl Marx, and its bible his book, *Das Kapital*.

His Jewish ancestry is recorded in the *Universal Jewish Encyclopaedia* (Vol. VII, p. 289) as follows:—"On both paternal and maternal sides Karl Marx was descended from rabbinical families."

The Jewish character of Marx's ideas was stressed by the Jew, Professor Reinhold Niebur, speaking before the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York, 3 October 1934:—

"Marxism is the modern form of Jewish prophecy."

Judaism embodies the conception of a chosen people (the Jews) destined by an iron law of the universe (divine sanction) to triumph over an inferior people (the Gentiles), seize their wealth and power, supplant their systems, dissolve their nations, destroy Christianity; and, in the final time of the millennium, inherit the fruits of the earth and rule the world.

This finds parallel expression at the hands of Marx in Communism which embodies the conception of a chosen people (the proletariat) destined by an iron law of the

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universe (dialectical materialism) to triumph over an inferior people (capitalists, bourgeoisie, peasant proprietors, private traders, independent craftsmen), seize their wealth and power, supplant their systems, dissolve their nations ("Workers of the world, unite!"), destroy Christianity (the "opium of the people"); and, through the "dictatorship of the proletariat," to pass in the final time of the millenium into the "class-less" world society and inherit the fruits of the earth and rule the world.

Said the prominent American Jew, the late Rabbi Stephen Wise:—

"Some call it Communism; I call it Judaism."

Judaism avowedly and Communism circumstantially provide for Jewish world government. The rival nature of Communism lies not in its correct or incorrect denunciations of evils in present systems, all of which can be remedied without Communism, or its extravagant and false promises of a paradise on earth, or its intricate theories; but in its suitability as a modern instrument for accomplishing the Jewish millennium. In Communist reality, the "proletariat," ostensibly the workers, excludes every worker and producer of any property and independence, however small his business or farm, and resolves into an urban mob, the tyrant's tool since the dawn of history, selected, wooed and glorified as the hammer and sickle to crush Christian civilization and harvest Gentile industry and wealth; while the "dictatorship of the proletariat," ostensibly transitory, resolves into the permanent dictatorship of the Jews exercised through control of the proletariat through control of the Party.

For Marx control by a chosen people, superficially the proletariat, actually the Jews, was the end irrespective of and justifying the means. Thus he saw nothing incongruous in being financed by a Manchester capitalist since that capitalist was likewise a Jew, his friend Friedrich Engels,

and likewise interested in power and control. That his real concern was the Jews, not the workers, was made clear by James Guillaume in his *Karl Marx, Pan Germaniste*:—"His—Marx's—plan from the first day was to make the great workers' organizations the instruments of his personal views, i.e., to enforce the emancipation of the Jewish race."

There were no doubts in his mind as to who would be the chief architects of revolution. In a statement sent from London in 1870 to the International in Geneva, speaking of this country, he declared that the British would never make their own revolution and that foreigners would have to make it for them.

His wife is reputed to have quoted him as saying:—"Through Communism the Jews shall rule the world."

This is a likely enough statement in view of the complete admission of the Jewishness of Communism made to Marx by his Jewish friend, Baruch Levi, in a letter. This letter was published in the French journal, *La Revue de Paris* in its issue of 1 June 1928, page 574; and reprinted in 1937 in the book, *Israel, Son Passé, Son Avenir*, by H. de Vries de Heekelingen.

"In the new organization of mankind, the children of Israel will spread over the whole surface of the earth and will become everywhere, without any opposition, the leading element, especially if they can impose on the working classes the firm control of some of them. The governments of the nations forming the Universal Republic will pass without effort into the hands of the Jews under the cover of the victory of the proletariat. Private property will then be suppressed by the rulers of Jewish race, who will everywhere control public funds. Thus will be realized the Talmudic prophecy that, when comes the time of the Messiah, Jews will possess the wealth of all the peoples of the world."

In the succeeding pages of this book, we shall see the

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extent to which the Jewish millennial creed of Karl Marx, implemented in Russia since 1917 and Eastern Europe since 1945, has made and keeps today Jews the leading element under the cover of the victory of the proletariat whom they firmly control, and the progress of Communist world revolution the progressive realization of the Talmudic prophecy that Jews will come to possess the wealth of all the peoples of the world.

# III

## THE JEWISH REVOLUTION

Communism, which in doctrine claims to be the natural successor to the final stage of Capitalism, first arose not in one of the developed Capitalist states of the West, but instead in backward Russia in the earliest infancy of modern industrial Capitalism. An explanation of this seeming incongruity must take account of the fact that it was Russia, not a Western Capitalist state, which, in 1917, housed some seven million Jews, around half the Jews of the world, concentrated as nowhere else in the world in the Pale of Settlement.

Communism arose in the comparatively few urban centres of Czarist Russia as a creed of the urban workers; commenced its Revolution in the towns, not in the countryside and among the overwhelming peasant population of Czarist Russia; and has always looked down on the peasants as inferior to the city proletariat, experienced its strongest opposition from them, and meted out to them its most bestial persecution. An explanation of this must take account of the fact that the millions of Jews in Czarist Russia were city dwellers, and made up a considerable proportion of the comparatively tiny urban population of the time. Approximately half of them lived in the precise half a dozen towns in which the Revolution was made and won.

When, in 1917, a small band of Communists took advan-

tage of Russia's defeats and difficulties in the war to whip up the urban mob to seize power and impose on the country the Jewish creed of Karl Marx, the high percentage of Jews leading the Revolution and filling the leading positions in the regime it introduced, and thus the extent to which Communism at its outset was Jewish, was so blatant that it obtained recognition on all sides and is an historical fact beyond question.

The British Government issued a White Paper which described the Revolution as the work of Jews. Entitled *Russia, No. 1* (1919), *a Collection of Reports on Bolshevism in Russia*, its foreword stated that it was issued in accordance with a decision of the British War Cabinet in January 1919. It contained the report forwarded to London by Mr. Oudendyke, representative of the Netherlands Government at St. Petersburg when the Revolution began, which said:—

"I consider that the immediate suppression of Bolshevism is the greatest issue now before the world, not even excluding the war which is still raging, and unless, as above stated, Bolshevism is nipped in the bud immediately, it is bound to spread in one form or another over Europe and the whole world, as it is organised and worked by Jews who have no nationality and whose one object is to destroy for their own ends the existing order of things."

The authoritative London *Times*, 29 Mar 1919, declared:—" . . . of the 20 or 30 commissaries or leaders who provide the central machinery of the Bolshevik movement not less than 75 per cent. are Jews . . . among minor officials the number is legion."

The names and aliases of the leading Jews who by every sort of crime and atrocity established their dictatorship over Russia "under the cover of the victory of the proletariat" have been listed in numerous books, including the *Rulers of Russia* by the distinguished Roman Catholic scholar, the late Rev. Denis Fahey of Ireland.

Sir Winston Churchill summarized the Jewishness of the Communist Revolution in these words:—

“This movement among the Jews is not new. From the days of Spartacist-Weishaupt to those of Karl Marx, and down to Trotsky (Russia), Bela Kun (Hungary), Rosa Luxembourg (Germany), and Emma Goldman (United States), this world-wide conspiracy for the overthrow of civilization and for the reconstitution of society on the basis of arrested development, of envious malevolence, and impossible equality, has been steadily growing. It played, as a modern writer, Mrs. Webster, has so ably shown, a definitely recognisable part in the tragedy of the French Revolution. It has been the mainspring of every subversive movement during the Nineteenth Century; and now at last this band of extraordinary personalities from the underworld of the great cities of Europe and America have gripped the Russian people by the hair of their heads and have become practically the undisputed masters of that enormous empire.”

“There is no need to exaggerate the part played in the creation of Bolshevism and in the actual bringing about of the Russian Revolution by these international and for the most part atheistical Jews. It is certainly a very great one; it probably outweighs all the others. With the notable exception of Lenin, the majority of the leading figures are Jews. Moreover, the principal inspiration and driving power comes from the Jewish leaders. Thus Tchitcherin, a pure Russian, is eclipsed by his nominal subordinate Litvinoff, and the influence of Russians like Bukharin\* or Lunacharski cannot be compared with the power of Trotsky, or of Zinovieff, the Dictator of the Red Citadel (Petrograd), or of Krassin or Radek—all Jews. In the Soviet institutions the predominance of Jews is even more astonish-

Nicholas I. Bukharin was listed as a Jew in a book review by the Jew, Joel Cang, in the *Jewish Chronicle*, 9 Oct. 1955.

ing. And the prominent, if not indeed the principal, part in the system of terrorism applied by the Extraordinary Commissions for Combating Counter Revolution has been taken by Jews, and in some notable cases by Jewesses. The same evil prominence was obtained by Jews in the brief period of terror during which Bela Kun ruled in Hungary. The same phenomenon has been presented in Germany (especially Bavaria), so far as this madness has been allowed to prey upon the temporary prostration of the German people. Although in all these countries there are many non-Jews every whit as bad as the worst of the Jewish revolutionaries, the part played by the latter in proportion to their numbers in the population is astonishing."

**Zionism Versus Bolshevism** by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald*; London; 8 Feb 1920, page 5.

The testimony of the British Government's White Paper, the premier London newspaper, and the most widely known British Prime Minister of the century, was freely corroborated by Jews, the facts being incontrovertibly conspicuous. The Jew, William Zuckerman, in the *Jews in Revolt*, said of the part played by the Jews:—

"They were in the vanguard of the Russian revolutionary movement before the fall of Czarism, and their services in the early days of the heroic struggle of the Proletarian Revolution are acknowledged by every historian."

"The Jews in Russia, in their total mass, were responsible for the Revolution," declared the Jew, Angelo S. Rappaport, in *The Pioneers of the Russian Revolution*, London; 1918; p. 250.

A Jewish document, quoted in the *Sunday Times*, 4 Apr 1920, enthusiastically asserted that Communism was a Jewish conspiracy for Jewish world government.

## “CONQUER WHOLE WORLD”

### Jewish Bolshevik Boasts

*Warsaw (received yesterday)*

The Polish Press reproduces a document found on the commander of a Bolshevik battalion, Sunder, who was killed in action. This document, written in Yiddish, throws a light on the clandestine Jew organisation in Russia. The document is as follows:—

“Secret.—To the President of the section of the International Jewish Alliance! The hour of our complete triumph approaches. We are on the eve of the conquest of the whole world. Our ancient dreams are being realised. Although until quite recently we were powerless, we are now able to triumph. We have won power in Russia. Our first plans have succeeded, but we must not forget that the Russians, although actually in our power, will never cease to be our mortal enemies. . . . (Signed) Central Committee of the Petrograd Section of the International Jewish Alliance.”—*Wireless Press*.

Not only were the leaders of the Revolution Jews, but the financiers of the Revolution were Jews also. The American Secret Service recorded this in detail in a report. This was published by the *Documentation Catholique* Paris; 6 Mar 1920, preceded by the remark: “The authenticity of this document is guaranteed to us. With regard to the exactness of the information it contains, the American State Department must assume responsibility.” This issue of this paper is filed in the Parliamentary Library of Canada, from which a photostatic copy of the report (in French) may be obtained on application. According to a supplement to the paper, *La Vieille France*, which quoted it in 1920; the report was sent to the French High Commissioner, and was known to all the governments of the

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Entente. The French General Staff filed it in its secret service archives with the reference 7-618-6 *np* 912 S.R. II, *Transmis Par L'Etat Major de l'Armee Deuxieme Bureau*. The most significant sections of the report are here reproduced from the American magazine, *Common Sense* 15 Aug 1952, which published it in full.

"Section I: In February 1916, it was first discovered that a revolution was being fomented in Russia. It was found out that the following persons, as well as the banking house mentioned, were engaged in this work of destruction: Jacob Schiff, Guggenheim, Max Breitung, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Jewish banking-house of which the following are the directors: Jacob Schiff, Felix Warburg, Otto Kahn, Mortimer Schiff, S. H. Hanauer.

"There can be no doubt that the Russian Revolution, which broke out a year after the information given above had been received, was launched and fomented by distinctively Jewish influences. As a matter of fact, in April, 1917, Jacob Schiff made a public declaration that it was thanks to his financial help that the Russian Revolution had succeeded.

"Section II: In the spring of 1917 Jacob Schiff began to supply funds to Trotsky to bring about social revolution in Russia. The N.Y. daily *Forward*, which is a Judaeo-Bolshevik organ, gave a subscription for the same purpose.

"Through Stockholm the Jew Max Warburg was likewise furnishing funds to Trotsky & Co. They were in receipt of funds from the Westphalian-Rhineland Syndicate, which is an important Jewish enterprise; as well as from another Jew, Olaf Aschberg of the *Nya Banken* of Stockholm; and from Givotovsky, a Jew, whose daughter is married to Trotsky.

"Thus the communications were set up between the Jewish multi-millionaires and the Jewish Proletarians.

"Section III: In October, 1917, the social revolution

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took place in Russia, thanks to which certain Soviet organizations took over the direction of the Russian people. In the Soviet Union, the following individuals made themselves remarkable: Lenin (real name Ulianoff); Trotsky (Bronstein); Steckloff (Nakhames); Martoff (Zederbaum); Zinovieff (Apfelbaum); Kameneff (Rosenfeld); Dan (Gourevitch); Ganetzsky (Furstenberg); Parvus (Helphand); Utitsky (Padomilsky); Larin (Lurge); Bohrin (Nathansohn); Martinoff (Zibar); Bognoff (Gimel); Kamneff (Goldmann); Sagersky (Krochman); Riazanoff (Goldenbach); Solutzeff (Bleichmann); Piatnitsky (Ziwin); Axelrod (Orthodox); Glasunoff (Schultze); Zuriesain (Weinstein); Lapinsky (Loewensohn).\*

"Section VIII: If we bear in mind the fact that the Jewish banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is in touch with the Westphalian-Rhineland Syndicate, German-Jewish House; and with Brothers Lazard, Jewish House in Paris; and also with the Jewish House of Gunsbourg of Petrograd, Tokio and Paris; if, in addition, we remark that all the above mentioned Jewish Houses are in close correspondence with the Jewish House of Speyer & Co., of London, New York and Frankfurt-on-the-Main, as well as with the Nya Banken, Judaeo-Bolshevik establishment at Stockholm—it will be manifest that the Bolshevik movement is in a certain measure the expression of a general Jewish movement, and that certain Jewish banking-houses are interested in the organization of this movement."

The Jewish money behind the Jewish Revolution was also revealed by the U.S. President Woodrow Wilson's special envoy, Edgar Sisson, who was in St. Petersburg during the first 100 days of the Revolution, by the aid of

\* Rev. Denis Fahey's *Rulers of Russia*, p. 27, states that all of these were reported to be Jews, save Lenin. Lenin's racial identity is disputed. He is usually reckoned as Russian but there are indications that he may have been Jewish. He was married to a Jewess, Nadezh-da Krupskaya.

captured Intelligence documents and photostats of documents, which are reproduced in the Appendix of his book, *One Hundred Days* 1931.

Jewish-inspired, Jewish-led and Jewish-financed, the so-called Russian Revolution was a Jewish Revolution. Consolidated by 1920, it produced in the period up to and including the Second World War a system of Jewish dictatorship and Jewish exploitation, behind a cunning façade of a "workers paradise."

Throughout the years the Government remained Jewish-controlled, causing the Special Correspondent of the London *Catholic Times*, 7 May 1937, to say:—

"The Soviet Government has been and still is largely composed of Jews."

Similarly, the hierarchy of the Soviet Communist Party steadfastly maintained a predominantly Jewish composition. In 1935, for example, Major Yeats-Brown in the *European Jungle*, p. 181, recorded that:—

"... in the Central Committee of the Communist Party, consisting of 59 members, 95 per cent were Jews—i.e., 56 members—while the other three members were married to Jewesses: Stalin, Laboo, and Ossinsky."

The Soviet Civil Service was markedly Jewish; for the *Jewish Chronicle*, 6 Jan 1933, revealed that:—

"Over one-third of the Jews in Russia have become officials."

Hence the central and higher departments of State were predominantly Jewish-staffed, like the Censorship Department, viewed by Douglas Reed in 1935 and described in his *Insanity Fair*:—

"The censorship department, and that means the whole machine for controlling the home and muzzling the foreign Press, was entirely staffed by Jews, and this was a thing that puzzled me more than anything else in Moscow. There seemed not to be a single non-Jewish official in the whole

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outfit, and they were just the same Jews as you met in New York, Berlin, Vienna, and Prague—well-manicured, well-fed, dressed with a touch of the dandy.”

Communism presented Jews with the majority of the higher public positions in general, according to *Opinion* magazine, U.S.A., Dec 1933), edited by the late Rabbi Stephen S. Wise:—

“With the rise of the Soviet regime . . . never has the world witnessed such a spectacular change of front on the part of a great State towards Jews. . . . The State which previously did not employ any Jews at all, now employs in White Russia 61% Jewish officials . . . Jews occupy most all important ambassadorial positions of the Soviet Union; the universities, professions, judiciary and administration, have now a greater percentage of Jews than any other nationality.”

“Common ownership of the means of production” translated itself into Jewish management of industry. Soon after the Revolution, the London *Jewish World*, 18 Aug 1922, reported:—“Business is gaining in Russia, and with the new regime Jews are promptly becoming the captains of Industry.”

The “Workers’ Paradise” of Communist theory became in practice a new exploitation of the workers by Jewish overlords. As such was it described by a Soviet diplomat, Theodor Butenko, one of the minority of Gentiles, who fled to Italy on being recalled from Rumania; in an article in the *Giornale D’Italia*, 17 Feb 1938:—

“The Bolsheviks had promised to give the workers the industries, mines, etc., and to make them ‘masters of the country.’ In reality, never has the working class suffered such privations as those brought about by the so-called epoch of ‘socialization.’ In place of the former capitalists a new ‘bourgeoisie’ has been formed, composed of 100 per cent Jews. Only an insignificant number of former Jewish

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capitalists left Russia after the storm of the Revolution. All the other Jews residing in Russia enjoy the special protection of Stalin's most intimate adviser—the Jew, Lazare Kaganovitch. All the big industries and factories, war products, railways, big and small trading, are virtually and effectively in the hands of Jews, while the working class figures only in the abstract as the 'Patroness of economy.' The wives and families of Jews possess luxurious cars and country houses, spend the summer in the best climatic or bathing resorts in the Crimea and Caucasus, are dressed in costly Astrakhan coats; they wear jewels . . . gold bracelets and rings, send to Paris for their clothes and articles of luxury. Meanwhile the labourer, deluded by the Revolution, drags on a famished existence."

This is the system of Jewish power and privilege which we are asked to believe turned anti-Jewish after the Second World War.

## IV

### RUSSIA: THE MYTH TAKES SHAPES

Today we are told that Communism in Russia, which we have just seen was inspired, financed, established and controlled by Jews in the past, has turned against them and now excludes them from public positions, denies them cultural and religious life, deports them, imprisons them, and even exterminates them. It is unlikely; and it is untrue.

In this chapter these charges of anti-Semitism will be examined in turn and disproved with the aid of Jewish refutations; beginning with the charge that Jews have been purged from the Soviet government and administration, and, indeed, from all public positions.

There are no Jews in the Soviet Foreign Office according to Alexander Werth, who wrote in the *New Statesman and Nation*, 24 Jan 1953, p. 87, that they had been routed out since the thirties, when, in Litvinov's time, it was called by some Russians "the synagogue."

Yet Sefton Delmer of the *Daily Express*, 29 Jan 1953, found plenty there in 1947:—

"When I last visited Soviet Russia in 1947 I found Jews in key positions everywhere. I found them in the Foreign Office, in factories, in the secret police, and in universities. Not only in Moscow and Leningrad either, but even in provincial Stalingrad."

So, in 1951, did the *South African Jewish Times*,

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15 June 1951. Commenting on the latest volume of the Russian Diplomatic Encyclopaedia published the previous week-end, this paper said that it showed, regarding Jews in this sphere, that "many are still in the Foreign Office in Moscow," and added that "20 contributors to the Encyclopaedia (mostly prominent officials in the Russian Foreign Ministry) are Jewish."

Jews are still as plentiful in the Foreign Office today. During the past three years the Jew, Solomon Lozovsky, the Jew, Feodor Gousev, and the Jew, A. J. Lavrentiev, have been Deputy Foreign Ministers in company with the Gentile Foreign Minister, V. B. Molotov, who enjoys the influence of his Jewish wife; while the training of diplomats at the Foreign Office's school has been in the hands of the Jew, Boris Stein.

Jews are supposed to have been ousted from Soviet journalism, and yet the *Jewish Chronicle*, 20 Jan 1954, was able to sub-head an article, "More Jews in Soviet Journalism." Their number is legion, and at their head stand Ilya Ehrenberg, David Zaslavsky, and A. Jerusalem-sky.

Jews were purged in 1949 from other high spheres, we are told:—

"At the same time (1949) there were drastic purges of Jews from all leading administrative and educational posts." General news talk, **Jews in Eastern Europe**, by Anne Symonds in the B.B.C. European Service, 29 Mar 1951.

This did not prevent Jews continuing to occupy the highest educational posts. The Minister of Higher Education in 1952 was the Jew, S. V. Kaftanov, and the head of the Schools Department of the Party Central Committee was the Jew, N. Yakovliev.

Jews were purged again and completely in 1952, we are told. Edmund Stevens, Staff Correspondent of the

*Christian Science Monitor*, Atlantic Edition, Paris, 3 Mar 1953, stated that early in 1952 there was "a nation wide purge of Jews in administrative and managerial jobs. . . . Among the first hit," he said, "were Jews in the legal profession." This has not prevented the Jew, Prof. I. P. Trainin, being director of the Law Institute in Moscow.

The American Jewish Committee went even further:—

"Vast anti-Jewish purges on the Nazi pattern are being conducted in Russia and the satellite countries according to a report today by the American Jewish Committee. . . . It is alleged that the Kremlin has decided to sweep all Jews out of public office and reduce them to the level of serfs." *News of the World*, 4 May 1952.

Yet, in 1953, after all these reported purges, and at the time of the arrest of the Moscow doctors during the alleged great wave of Soviet anti-Semitism; there were no less than 350,000 Jews in public positions. This was revealed by Francis Ofner, the Special Correspondent of the highly-reputed *Scotsman*. Writing in that paper, 17 Jan 1953, p. 8, he spoke of:—

" . . . some 350,000 Soviet Jews still in the professions and Government administration . . . substantial numbers of Jews are still holding important positions in Russian life."

The vitiating recurrence of the reports of anti-Jewish purges, coupled with their sweeping and vague generalizations, marks them down apart from their conflict with the facts. If Jews were purged in 1949, how is it they remained to be purged all over again three years later in 1952, as reported; and still remained afterwards, apparently, to be purged once more in the very first days of 1953? After the smoke of each reported purge dies down, the same, or as many, Jews are to be detected in public positions, thus necessitating yet another purge, if the myth of Soviet anti-Semitism is to be maintained.

Those who show such a special interest in portraying the

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Soviet Union as standing on its head, or anti-Jewish, show an equally marked reluctance to name and particularize Jews in high positions who have been removed in the contemporary period in consequence. They also show a consistent preference for facile generalization. This is understandable enough as there never has been a real anti-Jewish purge in Soviet Russia out of which they could name and particularize victims in high office; and short of such a purge the whole propaganda about Soviet anti-Semitism shows its silly side, for we are asked to believe that Jews are persecuting Jews because they are Jews.

On the other hand, the lie about the purges is finally squashed when we look at the array of Jews occupying leading positions in the Government and the Party of the U.S.S.R. today and during recent years. There follows a short selection of some of them. A full list of Jews in public positions would fill a book. These are some of the people controlling Russia at the time of the reported purges. Had there been any real purge, they would not have been allowed to hold these positions; holding them, no purge would be allowed.

# V

## JEWISH RULES OF RUSSIA 1945-1953

**JOSEPH VISSARIONOVITCH STALIN:** Dictator of Russia from Lenin's death in 1924 till his own death in 1953. Married the Jewess, R. M. Kaganovich, sister of Lazar M. Kaganovich. Originally named Djugachvili, his little known Jewishness was recorded as follows.

"The name of Stalin, Djugachvili, that is to say, in Georgian, 'son of an Israelite,' chvili—son; and Djuga—Israelite. The family of Djugachvili, of Christian orthodox religion, is descended from the Jewish mountain-dwellers of the Caucasus, converted at the beginning of the 19th century. (*My Career on the Soviet Central Staff*, by Ivan Krylov, quoted in the Paris journal, *Le Nouveau Prométhée*," May 1951.)

*The Life of Stalin*, by Iman Raguza, discussing on p. 14 the parents of Stalin—Besso and Cato Djugachvili—said:—"Their marriage was not an affair of love. It was required by the customs of the country. The contract was concluded at Tskhinvali (now called Stalinissere). The young cobbler Besso, originally from the hamlet of Lelo, had a small cobbler's shop in this village. The father of Cato (Stalin's mother) was a Jew junk peddler in the mountains of Koutaissi. He also had a little novelty shop."

**LAZAR M. KAGANOVICH.** Recurrently a member of the Party Central Committee, and, since 1946, of its

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controlling body formerly called its Politbureau and now called its Presidium. Minister of Heavy Industry. Member of sub-commission to formulate a new party programme in 1952. Appointed First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers in March, 1953.

LAVRENTI PAVLOVICH BERIA. Chief of Secret Police from 1938. Recurrently a member of the Politbureau or Presidium since 1946. Appointed Vice-President of the Council of Ministers in 1946. Member of sub-commission to formulate a new party programme in 1952. Appointed First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Internal Affairs, in March, 1953. Dismissed from these two posts and expelled from the Party in July, 1953.

LEV Z. MEKHLIS. Sometime Head of the Political Department of the Red Army. Minister of State Control, and Editor of *Pravda*, prior to 1951. Several times member of the Party Central Committee, and was so at his death in 1953.

SOLOMON LOZOVSKY. Director of Information Services during and since World War II. Deputy Foreign Minister prior to 1951.

FEODOR GOUSEV. Deputy Foreign Minister circa 1951.

A. M. JACOBSON. Member of Presidium of Supreme Soviet circa 1951.

EUGENE VARGA. (Originally Weissfeld). Stalin's chief economic adviser. Sent to Hungary in 1952.

ILYA EHRENBERG. Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in 1950. Vice-Chairman of the World Peace Council. Chief Soviet propagandist.

ANATOLI JOSIFOVICH LAVRENTIEV. (Originally Lippman). Deputy Foreign Minister, 1949-1951. He has

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headed Soviet diplomatic missions in the period in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia (1951), Rumania (1952), and Persia (1953).

ALEXEI F. GORKIN. Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet from 1937 till March, 1953. Assistant Secretary in Dec., 1953.

P. A. JUDIN. Minister of Heavy Industry Construction circa 1951.

I. A. LEVINE. Vice-Minister of Building in 1950.

DAVID JAKOVLEVICH RAIZER. Sometime Minister for Heavy Industry Construction. Appointed to the Party Central Committee in 1952.

PAVAL JUDIN. Editor of the Cominform journal circa 1951. Appointed a member of the Party Central Committee in 1952. Sent to Bulgaria in 1952 and East Germany in 1953. Member of the sub-commission to formulate a new party programme in 1952.

MAXIM LITVINOV. (Originally Wallach). Veteran Soviet diplomat, finally retired from post of Deputy Foreign Minister in 1946. Party organizational director circa 1951. Now deceased.

A. M. KIRCHENSTEIN. Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet circa 1951.

PETER LEVITSKY. Deputy Chairman of the Council of Nationalities circa 1951.

B. A. DVINSKY. Minister of Agricultural Stocks circa 1951.

S. Z. GINSBURG. Minister of Building Materials circa 1951.

SEMYON YAKOVLEVICH FOMIN. Minister of Building Machinery Industry circa 1951.

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D. I. FOMIN. Minister of Food and Material Reserves circa 1951.

IVAN ISIDOREVITCH NOSSENKO. Assistant Minister of Shipbuilding Industry circa 1951. Appointed Minister of Transport and Heavy Engineering in July, 1953.

N. YAKOVLIEV. Head of the Schools Department of the Party Central Committee in 1952.

— VANNIKER. Minister of Agricultural Machinery circa 1948.

MARK SPIVAK. Minister of Agriculture for the Ukraine in 1954.

GEORGI F. ALEXANDROV. Minister of Culture in 1954.

The rulers of Russia, headed at the time by the Georgian Jew, Stalin, are alleged to have suppressed Jewish cultural life in a country whose state-controlled journalism, literature, drama, music, indeed every field of culture, is marked by an inordinate proportion of Jews; and where David Zaslavsky, Jewish editorial writer of *Pravda* could truly say to two visiting Canadian Jewish trade unionists: "Jews in the U.S.S.R. can develop economically and culturally according to their own choice and desire" *Daily People's World*; Los Angeles, U.S.A.; 29 October 1951.

Membership of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. represents the highest possible academic distinction in the land. Today, according to a Research Report No. C.3 issued by the Nationalist Information Bureau in Britain Dec 1953, the First Vice-Chairman and 3 members of the Presidium of the Academy are Jews; 23 Heads of Departments are Jews; 44 members of the Academy, including its Institute of Oriental Affairs, are Jews; and 29 of its Corresponding Members are Jews.

The declining use of the Yiddish language is held up as evidence of the suppression of Jewish culture. This

line of argument was thoroughly demolished by two Jews writing as follows:—

“If Yiddish newspapers and the Yiddish theatre in Moscow have closed down, they have done so for the same reason as Yiddish newspapers of long standing in London and New York have ceased publication and the Yiddish theatre in New York closed its doors—there is no demand for them because the younger generation of Jews speak the language of their country and not Yiddish.”—Reuben Falber in the *Jewish Clarion*; February 1952.

“To say, however, that the Jews in the U.S.S.R. have been “gagged” because those who live in Moscow have no Yiddish paper to read or Yiddish theatre to attend is absurd. Jews, like other Soviet citizens, have ample means of self-expression through every kind of newspaper of the Republic where they live, and use it. In those areas where there is a considerable concentration of Jews speaking Yiddish, like Minsk or Birobidjan, they have Yiddish theatres.”—Andrew Rothstein in the *Manchester Guardian*; 2 Feb 1953; p.2.

The Jew, David Zaslavsky, in the interview cited above, also confirmed that where the use of Yiddish does persist Yiddish cultural life freely exists:—

“There are Yiddish newspapers in the Jewish autonomous region, Yiddish schools, theatres, and so on.”

The Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee and its newspaper, *Einikeit*, ceased activity in November 1948; and this has been repeatedly cited as an example of anti-Semitism. An explanation was given by the Russian Communist leader, the Jew, Ilya Ehrenburg, in London in 1950, when, asked about the disbanding of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, he said that it had been set up during the war for the special purpose of maintaining contact with Jews abroad. The war was over and the Committee's job was done.

Incidentally, in their haste to interpret anti-Semitism at

work, the propagandists, many of them Zionists ironically, seem to have overlooked a feature of the Committee which was the subject of a United Press despatch in a Washington, D.C., U.S.A., newspaper 22 Oct 1948, just before its disbandment, as follows:—

“Moscow, October 21 (U.P.)—The newspaper, *Einikeit*, organ of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, re-affirmed today its unalterable opposition to Zionist ideology.”

A grim fate was reported for Itzik Pfefer, famous Jewish playwright and Secretary of the Committee, as substantiation of anti-Semitism. The American “Jewish Year Book” of 1950 said he had been arrested and deported. This matured in circulation into his “liquidation”. However, he seems to be enjoying a life after death for the *Jewish Chronicle*, 17 April 1953, reported that he was in Moscow. He is by no means the only victim of anti-Semitism who has returned from the dead.

Since the summer of 1949 there have been reports that the Soviet regime, which has thrown open the highest places in the land to Jews, has been deporting Jews *en masse* as a matter of anti-Jewish policy. This is untrue and Jews have admitted it is:—

“The American Committee of Jewish Writers, Artists and Scientists today labelled as “fantastic” a memorandum submitted to the United Nations last month by the Jewish League Against Communism. The latter charged that 400,000 Jews had been uprooted from their homes by the Soviet Government and exiled to Siberia. In a letter to Secretary General Trygvie Lie, made public here today, the Committee asserted the League’s charges were without foundation. The letter, signed by Joseph Brainin, Executive Chairman of the Committee, said in part: “It is also important for you to know that the American Jewish League Against Communism has no mandate from any national Jewish organisation nor are its activities endorsed

by any recognised Jewish leaders.”—*New York Times*, U.S.A.; 31 Aug 1949.

Mass deportations are certainly one of the many abominable features of the Jewish dictatorship of Moscow but the overwhelming majority of deportees are Gentiles who for one reason or another oppose or stand in the way of this alien tyranny. Where Jews do happen to be caught up in this Soviet practice, they are caught up as ordinary citizens involved for one reason or another but not simply because they are Jews, and for an anti-Semitic reason; and in comparatively tiny numbers not on a vast scale, contrary to the insinuations of the purveyors of the myth. When deportation involves 1% of ordinary Jewish citizens, this is called anti-Semitism. The 99% Gentile deportation is never called anti-Gentilism.

The official attack on certain Soviet writers for “cosmopolitanism” in 1949 is a familiar reference in the catalogue of Soviet “anti-Semitism.” The affair was described and the charge of anti-Semitism disposed of by the Jew, A. Chimen, in the *Jewish Clarion*, Feb 1950:—

“*The Economist* claims that the fight against ‘cosmopolitanism’ in Russia is a veiled form of anti-Semitism because most of the people accused of this tendency to submit to non-Soviet influences in the realm of culture were Jews. What are the facts? *The LITERARY GAZETTE*, which led the fight against ‘cosmopolitanism,’ attacked a number of Russian, Ukrainian and Kirghizian writers, as well as some Jews. The battle against ‘cosmopolitanism’ in philosophy, far from being waged against Jewish philosophers, was actually led by Jews—Mitin, Yudin, and Beskin—and the fire was directed against philosophers who all happened to be Russian! That’s a queer sort of anti-Semitism.

“*The Economist* goes on to charge the Moscow humorous paper, *Crocodile* with publishing an anti-Jewish cartoon.

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The cartoon contained a bedraggled figure captioned 'A Tramp without a passport.' On the figure appeared the names of a number of writers: Andre Malraux, Sartre, Somerset Maugham, Walter Lippman. The name 'Gide' also appeared. Now in Russia before the revolution the offensive word for Jew was 'Zhid.' printed and pronounced in the same way as 'Gide.' That's the basis for the story that the cartoon was anti-Semitic. But it would be obvious to anyone of intelligence—or integrity—that when 'Gide' appeared on the cartoon it was meant to refer to the well-known French writer of that name. The cartoon was directed against writers. All the names on the sketch were writers."

"The so-called Jewish Autonomous Region of Biro-Bidjan has been abolished by order of the Soviet Government according to a report broadcast recently by Belgrade radio." —*Jewish Chronicle*, 24 Aug 1951.

This report, emanating from Tito's capital after his squabble with Moscow, and one of a number to this purport, was flatly denied by Jewish Communists.

"The Jewish autonomous region in the Far East is not a republic and never was, nor has it become a 'failure' or 'died.' The town of Birobidjan is described as a capital in Volume V of the new Soviet Encyclopaedia, published early in 1951: . . . The Jewish autonomous region is shown by the Historical Atlas for Schools (1952) in the map of the U.S.S.R. as it is today (map 52). It is listed among other autonomous regions in a 1952 publication of the State law publishing agency—Kupritz—*State Structure of the U.S.S.R.*, p. 81."—Andrew Rothstein in the *Manchester Guardian*, 17 Jan 1953.

*Pravda*, in January, 1954, referred to it under the name of the "Jewish Autonomous Region" when listing electoral constituencies.

The Christian religion has been violently persecuted in

Russia ever since Communism came to power under the control of Jews steeped in a racial culture the essence of which is the tribal religion of Judaism which hates and vilifies Jesus Christ who opposed the Jews and was murdered by them. Communism, itself a quasi-religion incorporating essentials of its parental Judaism, has allowed the Jewish religion a unique tolerance.

No tale of anti-Semitism behind the Iron Curtain would be quite complete without the persecution of the Jewish religion. So the cry has now gone up from those interested in advertising Moscow as anti-Jewish that Judaism is in fact being persecuted. This was conclusively shown to be utter nonsense by a message from the man best qualified to judge, the Chief Rabbi of Moscow, Rabbi Schlieffer, published in the *Jewish Clarion*, Sept 1951:—

“Please convey to the Jews of London our friendly greetings. Tell them we enjoy free and equal rights with the rest of the peoples of the Soviet Union.”

“It is claimed that 30 per cent of the Jews in the Soviet Union are in concentration camps.”—*South African Jewish Times*, 19 Sept 1952, quoting the *Yugoslav Review of International Affairs*.

This widely ridiculous and roundabout claim that the State which has put 35,000 Jews into public positions has at the same time put a third of all its Jews into concentration camps because it is anti-Jewish is representative of another class of exceedingly tall stories resulting from the cruder enthusiasms of the myth-mongers, and denied by Communist, and the more responsible non-Communist, Jews alike.

Certainly there are concentration camps galore in the “Workers’ Paradise.” There are more concentration camps there than there has ever been in any country of the world. The Dictatorship of the Proletariat has developed them into a gigantic slave labour industry into whose utter slavery

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recalcitrant workers are drafted from the servitude of Soviet life in general. But, as with deportations so with the prison and slave camps, 99% of the sufferers are Gentiles, and the 1% of sufferers who are Jews are not there for any anti-Jewish reason.

Those who suffer do so at the hands of a secret police and concentration camp administration which has been markedly staffed and controlled by Jews from the time of the Jew, Uritzky, first secret police chief in 1918, followed by the Jew, Jagoda, followed by the Jew, Yezov, and followed by the Jew, Beria, secret police and slave labour camp chief from the 1930s down to 1953. It is not Jews who are being persecuted in Russia, but Jews who are doing the persecuting.

Out of these allegations of purges, cultural suppression, deportations, religious persecution and concentration camps, is formed the picture of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union; a picture which received its gaudiest tinting at the beginning of 1953 with the case of the Moscow doctors, following on the Slansky trial in Czechoslovakia, and attended by reports of anti-Jewish purges in other satellite countries.

It is, its most zealous exhibitors impress on us, a picture of Genocide. The Jews of Russia are not only being penalized, purged and persecuted: they are being liquidated, slaughtered and destroyed.

"Genocide—or race slaughter—is recognised as a crime against humanity. This particular form of mass murder was, of course, practised by the Nazis with an outstanding horror. The crime, however, still goes on, continued by the Communists less flamboyantly but nevertheless slowly against the same people, the Jews. Last month the international Jewish Labour Committee passed this resolution. "Just as the conscience of the civilised world was aroused by the Hitlerite policy of genocide, so also the conscience of everyone who believes in decency, justice and the dignity

of man, must be aroused against the genocide now being practised by the Communist dictatorship in its drive to destroy the Jewish people.”—General News Talk, **Jews in Eastern Europe**, by Anne Symonds in the B.B.C. European Service, 29 Mar 1951.

This absurd lie serves to illuminate the falsity of the whole picture of which it is the final excessive touch. In the capital of the land where a third of the Jews are supposed to be in concentration camps, most of the rest deported, all of them persecuted and terrorized, all of them in the process of being exterminated; we learn:—

“There are 500,000 Jews in Moscow, according to Mr. Gerald Abrahams, a well-known Liverpool barrister and chess-player. All the Moscow Jews he met, said Mr. Abrahams, seemed to be content and happy.”—*Jewish Chronicle*, 17 Dec 1950.

A London Jew wrote challenging a single factual instance of discrimination, let alone extermination; showing that prominence and privilege better describe the Jewish lot in Russia than persecution.

“Sir,—An article in your issue of June 21st fails to give a single fact in support of the statement that ‘Jews once more find themselves a discredited and threatened minority.’ Where is there discrimination? Perhaps among the 20% of Stalin prize winners, who are Jews? Is there discrimination, for example, in the editorial board of the Diplomatic Dictionary published by the Soviet Foreign Office? Out of the eleven members of the editorial board four are Jews and nearly half the contributors are Jews. One needs only to look through the file of the recent issues of the Voprosi Ekonomiki the leading Soviet Economic Journal to see the high number of Jewish contributors. The same applies to Soviet literature, to Voprosistori, Pravda, Izvestia. Criticism of the Israeli Government has nothing to do with criticism of

the Jews. The Soviet Government and Communist Party have always maintained a critical attitude to the Zionist movement and particularly to its right-wing leadership. —Yours faithfully, Chimen Abramsky. London, N.6.—*Economist*, 9 Aug 1952.

The last quotation cited Stalin prize winners; Stalin prizes constituting, during the lifetime of Stalin, a periodic official honours list. The regime which, during immediate years, is supposed to have been discriminating against Jews and persecuting, even exterminating them, has in fact been honouring this tiny minority in the total population on a vastly disproportionate scale, many times the ratio of the Russians.

1950: "Recently, for instance, the Soviet Government announced the Stalin prize winners for 1950. . . . And there were literally hundreds of Jews in the latest prize lists."—*Jewish Clarion*, May 1950.

1951: "Many Russian Jews have been awarded Stalin Prizes."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 6 Mar 1951.

1952: "Jewish names are again prominent in the list of Stalin Prize-winners, just published in Moscow. If an analysis is made by nationalities, the Jews are second to none but the Russians, both numerically and in the number of first prizes obtained. . . . At least 200 Jews distinguished themselves in the sphere of science. . . . No Jews are to be found among the many foremen, workers, and farmers rewarded for their efforts to increase production. Most of the Jews named were professors, heads of scientific institutes, or factory directors."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 4 Mar 1952.

It is a queer kind of anti-Semitism which bans anti-Semitism and punishes criticism of Jews and agitation against them as a crime against the State; but it is a natural enough and highly essential action on the part of a regime inspired, financed and led by them in the past, and

largely controlled by them today, since criticism of the Jews constitutes criticism of its alien dictatorship, and anti-Semitism is sedition and counter-revolutionary.

Far from persecuting the Jews, the Soviet regime not only gives them a privileged position, as we have seen, but combats anti-Semitism as a matter of policy, savagely exercising special legislation against precisely the offence it is now so falsely accused of by those who wish to cover up the Jewishness of Communism, by Zionists, and by sycophantic but purblind pro-Jewish propagandists.

"Special concern for the Jewish people has characterized the Soviet Union since its birth in 1917. A week after Tsarism was overthrown, the infant Socialist government, headed by Lenin, abolished national oppression, making it the first country in the world to declare anti-Semitism a crime."—Louis Levine, National Chairman of the Jewish Council of Russian Relief, in *Soviet Russia Today*, Nov 1946.

This special legislation remains in force in the U.S.S.R. today, and has been exported, moreover, to all the satellite countries which have arisen since 1945. Paragraph 123 of the Soviet Constitution lays down the principle against anti-Semitism and Paragraph 59 of the Soviet Criminal Code lays down the exact punishment for people who make anti-Semitic remarks.

The existence of such legislation would be nonsensical in a state which were in any way really anti-Jewish. As it is, its existence underlines how nonsensical is the propaganda about anti-Semitism.

A true picture in miniature of Jewish Communism in Russia contemporary with the false picture of Soviet "anti-Semitism" was provided in 1951 by the marriage of Svetlana Stalin to Mihail, son of the Jewish industrial boss, Lazar Kaganovich. No Shadow of anti-Semitism seems to have dulled the celebrations of this Jewish dynastic alliance.

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The bride wore a silver lamé gown with Caucasian multi-coloured precious stones and golden beads, and a 63 feet long veil and train, costing £100,000. The festivities, reported the *Sunday Express*, 15 July 1951:—

“ . . . lasted a fortnight . . . Pink Crimean champagne, sweet Armenian peach brandy and vodka flowed day and night for the thousands of guests invited from the inner Party circles by Father Stalin to the Kremlin . . . Special orchestras were commissioned to play in relays till dawn . . . Famous Ballerinas from the Bolshoi Theatre . . . gave cabarets at intervals throughout the long white summer nights from June 24th to July 3rd. Refreshments were served on the Czarist gold plate, and toasts to the bride and bridegroom, Marshal Stalin and his mother, Svetlana's in-laws and to Bolshevik institutions sometimes numbered 20 in a row. Many guests eventually became the worse for wear and slept off the effects in the palatial ante-rooms of the Kremlin.”

The bill for these simple matrimonial proceedings, typical of the Spartan life of the Jewish commissarial aristocracy, was of course paid by the same mass of downtrodden, dragooned and exploited Gentile Russian workers who have been paying for this sort of thing ever since this aristocracy superseded the Czarist aristocracy in 1917.

# VI

## RUSSIA: THE ARREST OF THE DOCTORS

The propaganda about anti-Semitism in Russia rocketed to its zenith at the beginning of 1953, detonated by the Slansky Trial in Czechoslovakia in the previous November, and propelled by the arrest of the Moscow Doctors two months later, coinciding with reports of anti-Jewish purges throughout the satellite system.

The Russian Government announced on 13 January 1953, the arrest of nine doctors, including the head of the Kremlin's medical services, who had for many years been responsible for the health of many Russian leaders, including Stalin; for having been responsible for the deaths of Alexander Scherbakov, in 1945, and Andrei Zhdanov, in 1948, both formerly leading members of the Russian Politbureau. It was claimed that the doctors had confessed that they had taken advantage of the illnesses of both Scherbakov and Zhdanov to pronounce a wrong diagnosis to keep secret the symptoms of heart disease and later prescribe a drug harmful for this disease, and thus kill them.

Tass, the Russian news agency, said they tried to eliminate Marshal Vassilevsky (then Minister of War); Marshal Govorov; Marshal Konev (then C.-in-C. of the Russian Land Forces); General Shtemenko (then Chief of Staff of the Army); Admiral Levchenko and others; but they were thwarted by their arrest.

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Six of the doctors were Jews. Five of the Jewish doctors were said to be connected with the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (headquarters in America) described as a "Jewish, bourgeois, nationalist organisation," created by American Intelligence to conduct espionage, terrorism and other underground activity in a number of countries and in the Soviet Union. Tass said that one of the arrested doctors, Vovsi, confessed that he had received orders from Joint Committee to exterminate the leading personalities of the U.S.S.R.

It was not the first time an accusation of this nature had been made against Soviet doctors. In 1938 a group that also happened to be Jews, headed by Dr. Lewin, head of the Kremlin Hospital, were accused of having poisoned Gorki.

The arrest was immediately given front page and editorial treatment in the daily press, identified as anti-Semitic, and displayed as emphatic proof that Moscow had turned against the Jews and that an anti-Jewish terror was under way.

We are not concerned at this point with the question of the validity of the charges made against the doctors, or the background of events which made them intelligible, whether true or false; but solely with the question whether the press was justified in declaring them to be anti-Jewish in appearance and intention.

To a large extent the argument of the daily press, in so far as it was confined to the actual arrest, was summarized in the following:—

"For the first time in Soviet treason trials, accused men have been referred to as Jewish, and charged with committing murder as agents of an 'international Jewish organization.' In the four big trials of 1936-38, many of the accused—Zinoviev, Kamenev and Radek, for example—were Jews, but the fact was never mentioned."—W. N.

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Ewer, Diplomatic Correspondent, in the *Daily Herald*, 14 Jan 53, p. 2.

There are misleading elements here. The doctors had not been put on trial. They were in fact never put on trial. So far they had only been arrested and charged. Contrary to the implication that they were singled out, labelled and paraded as Jews, thus nurturing the contention that the prime purpose was anti-Jewish; the official Soviet text, as reproduced in the *Jewish Chronicle*, 16 Jan 5, p. 1, in naming the arrested doctors, did not distinguish them by race. Furthermore, five Jews among them were not charged with being agents of nothing more and nothing less than an "international Jewish organization," but of one particular strictly specified such organization, described as Zionist, or, to use its synonym in Communist terminology, a "Jewish, bourgeois, nationalist organization." Certainly these five were indirectly indicated to be Jews in this way; but there is some difference, at least so far as the conjectural intentions of the accusers are concerned, between this and being directly accused as Jews, which was what the average reader of W. N. Ewer would tend to assume.

The principal material on which the argument rests is thus that half the accused were charged with being agents of a Zionist organization said to be conspiring against Russia, which is quite true; and that this shows that the arrest was anti-Jewish in appearance and intention, which is quite untrue. The accused were not charged with being Jews and serving a Jewish conspiracy against Russia. They were simply and specifically charged with being Zionist agents, which is something quite different. All Jews are not Communists, neither are all Jews Zionists; any more than all Englishmen are Conservatives or all Englishmen Socialists. Indeed, judging by the minute number of English Jews who have so far emigrated to Israel, very few of the very many Jews in England are practical Zionists in

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this sense. We do not in our right senses regard every foreign attack on Capitalism or on Socialism as an attack on all Englishmen on account of some supporting the one, some the other; and neither should we in our right senses regard Zionism and Jewry as synonymous and attacks on Zionism as attacks on Jews in general because they are Jews. More certainly still we do not regard a Conservative General Election victory as anti-British or anti-Gentile because a substantial part of British Socialists are British by birth and origin; and we should not regard an attack on Zionist Jews by Communist Jews as anti-Jewish. If anti-Zionism is to be equated with anti-Semitism, then every Western politician who attacks Communism must be rated an anti-Semite, since Communism is fundamentally Jewish.

It may be, as W. N. Ewer claimed, the first time that an international Jewish organization has been cited and attacked in a Soviet judicial process; but uniqueness is no proof of anti-Semitism. The Jews, Zinoviev, Kamenev and Radek, may not have been charged with a Zionist conspiracy in the 1930s, but at that time Zionism had not reached its culmination in the State of Israel, and a Zionist conspiracy aimed at liquidating the leaders of the U.S.S.R., whether fact or fiction, then completely lacked the plausibility it had in 1953, five years after the creation of Israel and when Moscow and Tel Aviv had clearly become hostile competitors for Jewish support. A Zionist conspiracy of this nature in the 1930s was most improbable. In the years 1948-53 it was by no means improbable. Hence there may have been a conspiracy on the lines claimed, or it may have been a plausible story to facilitate an increased anti-Zionist campaign, and whichever the case does not affect the point at issue here. It was specifically Zionism, not Jewry in general, which was accused and attacked; and anti-Zionism is not anti-Semitism.

Readers of the Western daily press, which is markedly

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pro-Zionist in the main, were led to believe that Soviet organs of publicity were making a ferocious anti-Jewish campaign out of the case, and thereby showing the anti-Jewish purpose behind it. On the contrary, Zionism and only Zionism was attacked, suggesting that there was no other purpose behind it. The facts, given by the prominent Jewish Communist, Andrew Rothstein, in a long letter to the *Manchester Guardian*, 2 Feb 1953, p. 2, from which we quote in part, utterly dispose of the idea that the case was treated in an anti-Jewish manner.

“ Sir, . . . It is absolutely false that either the communiqué or any Soviet leading newspaper, in speaking of the accused, made any references to their Jewish origin (the Chief Rabbi), or has since been blazoning and broadcasting it (Mr. I. Cohen), or has made attacks against Jewish doctors as such (the Board of Deputies). The nine doctors charged are listed without any reference to their nationality, Russian or Jewish.

“ It is absolutely false that according to Moscow the Jews are collaborating with the United States and Britain (Professor Brodetsky): not a single suggestion of this is even hinted in the Soviet press. One group of the accused is charged with working, through Joint, for the United States; another, including two with Russian names, for Britain. Not once are the Jews mentioned (or anything similar insinuated) in the 23 issues of *Pravda*, *Izvestia*, *Trud*, *Komsomolskaya Pravda* and *Literaturnaya Gazeta* up to January 18.

“ It is absolutely false, moreover, that the Soviet press is making consistent use of the word ‘jewish’ in a sinister context (the Chief Rabbi), that all the instruments of publicity are blazoning forth the charges (Dr. Cohen), or that the Soviet press is dominated by this central theme (your front page on January 19). In fact, after the publication of the Tass communiqué, with editorials, on January 13, the subject was

mentioned only incidentally by the newspapers—not in the news columns at all, and only in passing references, in the course of editorials on other subjects. Moreover, several of these references (as in *Izvestia* and *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on January 15, and *Trud* the day before) did not even mention Zionism or anything else Jewish. Nothing could be less like evidence of a deliberate intention to stir up latent anti-Semitism (the Chief Rabbi) . . .

“How does it square with straight, open, unashamed anti-Semitism (Professor Brodetsky), for example, that the Soviet press—far from abusing the Jews—continues after the Tass communique to give publicity to Jewish people winning distinction in the most varied walks of life? Professor Goldenweiser attends the Arts Committee for Stalin Prizes, and T. Romerstein (chairman of the trade union wages committee) criticises planning methods at his big engineering works in Dnepropetrovsk (January 13). Emeritus Artist of the Ukraine Rozin writes a two-column appreciation of a workers’ dramatic society at Kiev, *Trud* advertises a new technical film for oil workers produced by V. Solomonik, L. Weissenberg’s new novel is given a favourable column review in *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, and Raya Nadler’s girl basketball team wins the Moscow championship for an engineering factory (January 15). *Literaturnaya Gazeta* prints a profile of Ilya Ehrenburg, and *Trud* writes appreciatively of Leonid Ravinsky, chief of a super-dredger at the great Kakhovka building site on the Dnieper (January 17). These facts, and many more like them—not the discovery of a handful of traitors, kept in its proper place by the Soviet press—are what will influence the fellow-citizens of the Soviet Jews. Has anyone ever seen the like in a press campaign for anti-Semitism? . . . Yours, &c., Andrew Rothstein. 39 Hillway, London, N.6., January 23.”

The Israeli Communist Party scoffed at the tale that their

kind were the target.

"Jerusalem. Jan. 16th. The Israeli Communist Party Executive today issued a manifesto defending Moscow against charges of anti-Semitism. It said:—'The fact that among the spies unmasked by Moscow were also Jews has nothing to do with the Jewish people.'"—*Times*, 17 Jan 1953, p. 5.

The Chief Rabbi of Moscow testified that anti-Semitism formed no part of the affair—in a really anti-Jewish state it is a moot point whether there would be a Chief Rabbi at all to testify one way or another.

"Moscow, Thursday. The Chief Rabbi of Moscow, Schlieffer, declared in an interview here last night:— . . . There can be no question of discrimination in trials or accusations against prisoners, . . . when told of the charges of anti-Semitism that were being made abroad in connection with the arrest of the nine Soviet doctors."—*Daily Worker*, 16 Jan 1953, p. 1.

It is left unexplained, and virtually unexplainable, why, if the arrest of the doctors was an anti-Jewish move, some of them were Gentiles, none of them were singled out and attacked as Jews, the indictment carefully confined itself to exposing Zionism, the radio and press did the same and refrained from any anti-Jewish propaganda whatsoever, and Jews inside and outside the Soviet Union hastened to dismiss the label of anti-Semitism as ridiculous. Such fastidious avoidance of true anti-Semitism is itself explainable easily enough on the other hand in a state where Jewish influence predominates and where the secret police doing the arresting and the writers and radio commentators doing the reporting are preponderantly Jewish.

The arrest of the doctors put into top gear the campaign of allegations of the kind examined in the previous chapter. The *Daily Express*, 14 Jan 1953, sounded the note:—"There fore it may be assumed that an official anti-Semitic drive

has opened in Russia." Thereafter there were few limits to what could be "assumed." That indefatigable myth-monger, the American Jewish Committee, led the field.

"New York, Sunday. The American Jewish Committee today accused Russia of putting 600,000 of the 2,000,000 Jews still alive in Russia into concentration camps."—*News Chronicle*, 19 Jan 1953, p. 2.

The same Committee issued a pamphlet claiming that:—"The 2,500,000 Jews in Russia and the satellite countries are in danger of extinction."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 27 Feb 1953.

Plenty of non-Zionist Jews refuted this fantastic bluff. "Prominent British Jews, from varying walks of life, joined yesterday in condemning a bitterly anti-Soviet resolution passed by the Board of Deputies of British Jews. The resolution was strongly opposed at the deputies' meeting by Mr. A. Wolffe, Labour Party member of the West Ham Borough Council. At his home later he said: 'I oppose the resolution on the basis that there is no evidence of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and the leaders of the Jewish community know full well there is none.'"—*Daily Worker*, 19 Jan 1953, p. 1.

Even the Israeli Minister in Moscow, Dr. Eliashiv, denied that there was anti-Semitism in Russia, on arrival at Helsinki with the staff of the closed Legation.

"Of special interest was the fact that Dr. Eliashiv would not describe Russian anti-Zionism as downright anti-Semitism."—*Manchester Guardian*, 23 Feb 1953, p. 5.

Two events did a lot to douse the early 1953 campaign, the first and lesser important of these being the funeral of the Jewish Communist leader, Mekhlis.

On 13th February, 1953, one month after the announcement of the arrest of the doctors, the death of Mekhlis, one of the veterans of the Communist regime, was announced and was handled by the allegedly anti-Jewish government

of Moscow with a pomp and ceremony which completely conflicted with the myth being put over. A statement by the Government and Party announced the death with "profound grief." A Government Commission was appointed to organize a State funeral. On the morrow of the death, the Soviet press printed lengthy obituaries. The body was placed in the largest hall of the Soviet Trade Union Council's building, where a guard of honour was formed by members of the Party Presidium and Central Committee, by representatives of the Government and of the Armed Services. During the cremation, Soviet marshals formed the guard. The interment was in the Red Square by the wall of the Kremlin.

"The career of Mekhlis, who had been out of action through illness for two years, was eulogised in the most fulsome terms. This was particularly interesting because during his term of office as head of the chief political department of the Red Army he was one of the most hated men in the Soviet Union and the cause of a notable rise of anti-Semitic feeling throughout the Army."—*Observer*, 22 Feb 1953, p. 7.

The second and more important event starkly conflicting with the myth was the composition of the new Government on Stalin's death approximately one month later, in March, 1953; which revealed the characteristic Jewish prominence undiminished.

"There are no important changes in the personalities involved in the changes," reported the *Daily Telegraph* 16 3 1953. "But the concentration of power in the hands of the 25 Ministers, and especially of the inner cabinet, consisting of Mr. Malenkov, Mr. Beria, Mr. Molotov, Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Kaganovich is much greater than it was under Stalin."

The Ministries, numbering 51 under Stalin, were reduced to 26 on his death; and thus the concentration of power was

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concentrated on the highest level in a directorate of five men of whom two were Jews, namely Beria and Kaganovich, and a third was married to a Jewess, namely Molotov; and this was the measure of so-called Soviet anti-Semitism.

**THE GOVERNMENT:** The most important posts in the new Government whose holders formed the directorate of five were:—

Chairman of the Council of Ministers: Malenkov (Gentile).

First Deputy Chairman and Minister of Internal Affairs: Beria (Jew).

First Deputy Chairman and Foreign Minister: Molotov (Gentile married to Jewess).

First Deputy Chairman and Minister of Defence: Bulganin (Gentile).

First Deputy Chairman: Kaganovich (Jew).

**THE PARTY:** The controlling body of the Communist Party formerly known as the Politbureau of the Central Committee, now entitled the Presidium of the Central Committee, consisted of:—

### *FULL MEMBERS*

Malenkov (Gentile). Beria (Jew). Molotov (Gentile married to Jewess). Voroshilov (Gentile married to Jewess). Krushchev (Gentile). Bulganin (Gentile). Kaganovich (Jew). Mikoyan (? Variouslly reckoned as a Jew and as a Gentile Armenian). Saburov (?). Pervukhin (Gentile).

### *ALTERNATE MEMBERS*

Schvernik (?). Ponomarenko (Gentile). Melnikov (?). Bagirov (Gentile).

Of the 10 full members, 5 of the most prominent veterans were at the same time the directorate or inner cabinet of five of the Government, and were therefore the final rulers of

the Party.

The funeral of Mekhlis and the new Beria-Kaganovich Government were heavy blows to the great campaign, then clearly suffering most grievously from an utter dearth of solid facts to support its rumours and inventions. It began to wilt in late February and in March was disappearing from the headlines. The decline was marked in the following report:—

“The international conference of Jews, which was to have been held in Zurich to discuss alleged anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, has been postponed indefinitely.”—*Daily Worker*, 31 Mar 1953, p. 2.

It had died down before its final rebuff came on 4th April: the doctors were released, it being announced that the evidence against them was false and had been obtained by improper methods; and so, whatever the truth of the matter, the value of their arrest as evidence of anti-Semitism was annulled.

The era of Stalin ended as did that of Lenin with the Jewishness of Communism maintained. Superficially, Malenkov took over; a Gentile with Gentile as well as Jewish colleagues. But the balance of real power fell to the two prominent and enormously powerful veteran Communists, the police chief, Beria, and the economic czar, Kaganovich; both Jews, whose apparent alliance, initially, masked a bitter rivalry for supreme power.

Beria was not only universally rated by Western observers as second in command to Malenkov, but, on account of the tremendous resources in manpower, arms and wealth of the Russian security forces he controlled as Minister of Internal Affairs, it was widely reckoned that he was the shadow-ruler behind the comparatively unknown figure-head of Malenkov.

There was far less publicity for the fact that Beria was a Jew. Due to the violent hatred he incurred as secret

police chief, torturer and oppressor of thousands upon thousands of Gentile Russians, Beria's identity had been carefully hushed up in Russia; and generally where Western journalists were not ignorant of it they were inhibited from proclaiming it.

Beria was identified as a Jew in the Russian paper, *Nowie Slovo*, Berlin, 27 Nov 1935.

The *Cape Times*, South Africa, 15 Jan 1953, in its leading article, stated: "He is in any case said to be half-Jewish."

The celebrated foreign correspondent, Alexander Werth, writing in the *New Statesman and Nation*, 24 Jan 1953, p. 87, declared: "Although Beria is officially known as a Georgian, he is popularly believed to be either half-Jewish or of Jewish descent, 'Beria' being a georgified version of 'Berman' or 'Behrson.'"

The *Münchner Merkur*, Munich, 4 Dec 1952, identified Beria as a Jew.

A quick summary of the career of Beria is a shining example of Jewish power through Communism. In 1920 three years after the Revolution, he was sent to Georgia to do Intelligence work for the Party. The following year he joined the secret police, then entitled the Cheka, and in the next ten years rose to be its chief for the Caucasus. In 1938 he succeeded the Jew, Yezov, as head of the whole secret police. Into the concentration camps were driven multitudes of prisoners who had one way or another crossed the path of the Jewish dictatorship of Moscow, and another of Beria's tasks was to organise them into a vast slave labour force. With the German invasion of Russia more and more power was given to him, and he had the task not only of keeping order behind the Russian lines, but also, through his agents everywhere, of keeping watch on the morale of the Red Army. His power spread far beyond the borders of the Soviet Union for Russia diplomats abroad knew that wherever they might be there was an agent of

Beria just behind them. Early in the war, he was made one of the original five members of the State Committee of Defence. In January, 1946, he was nominated Vice-President of the Council and a full member of the Politbureau. Atomic research came under his command, and at the time when the Jewish Communist spy ring of Gold, Greenglass, Brothman, Moskowitz, Weinbaum, Rosenberg, Sobell, was operating in the U.S.A., filching atomic secrets for Russia, and the Jewish atomic scientists, Infeld and Pontecorvo, were eloping to the East with Information.

This career was suddenly terminated by the announcement on 10 July 1953, of his downfall in a communique issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party which stated that Malenkov had accused Beria of trying to "place the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs above the Government and the Party of the Soviet Union," and that the Committee had resolved to expel him from the Party; while, simultaneously, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announced his dismissal from his posts of First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs, and its decision to hand over his case to the consideration of the Supreme Court. *Time*, U.S.A., 4 Jan 1954, p. 13, reported that according to an announcement by the Kremlin Beria was shot on 23rd December, 1953, after a secret trial.\*

Beria's downfall had absolutely nothing anti-Semitic about it and there were no suggestions that it had, or represented anything other than his failure in the struggle for supreme power. Nor did it imply a diminution of the

\* The *Natinform World Survey* (Jan./Feb., 1955) reported that in the summer of 1954 a unit of the "North Caucasian Insurgent Army" raided a well-guarded villa located 11 kilometres from Alagir in the Kabardinian A.S.S.R. in the North Caucasus, and there found letters addressed to Lavrenti P. Beria at the Red Square, Moscow, written after his alleged execution. Prisoners taken by the unit revealed that Beria lived at the villa part of each week, and that he retained authority.

Jewishness of Communism any more than did the downfall of other Jews in the past, such as Trotsky, on whose backs other Jews rose to power. It simply meant that most observers were proved wrong in reasonably enough putting the odds on Beria's ability to prevail owing to the power of his army of secret police; and overlooked the ability and power of his rival, the Jew, Kaganovich, the present shadow-ruler of the Kremlin.

The possibility that Beria's successor is also Jewish has been mooted:—

"Several European informants express the belief that Kruglow successor to Lavrenti Beria as head of the Soviet secret police, is also Jewish. We have as yet no proof."—*Williams Intelligence Summary*, U.S.A., September 1953.

Lazar M. Kaganovich emerged as a Deputy Prime Minister of Russia on the death of Stalin, and one of the two Jews holding decisive power in the cabinet of five ministers. There is no question about his Jewish identity which is universally admitted, and his survival and elevation was a recognised blow to the legend of Soviet anti-Semitism.

Kaganovich is one of the old and permanent proprietors of the firm of Jewish super-Capitalism called Communism and his milieu is industrial administration. In 1941 *Life*, U.S.A., 14 July 1941, gave this description:—

"Lazar Moisseyevich Kaganovich, 48, probably the ablest man on the Politburo, is now Commissar for Oil. He developed the Donets Basin and built the Moscow subway, has specialized in heavy industry, the railways and oil . . . he comes of a poor Jewish family of five brothers, three of whom are now commissars."

The firm has been something of a family business for him. As far back as 1937 he had no less than 67 relations and friends in various posts in the central administration of Russia (Col. A. H. Lane in the *Hidden Hand*). He was moreover, Stalin's brother-in-law, his sister, Rosa, being

Stalin's third wife; and the family alliance was increased by the marriage, in 1951, of Kaganovich's son, Mihail, to Stalin's daughter, Svetlana.

Kaganovich was lately a member of the State Committee of Defence, the inner war cabinet which directed the country's policy throughout the Second World War, whose other members were Stalin, Molotov, Voroshilov and Beria; and whose composition was therefore 3 Jews and 2 Gentiles both married to Jewesses.

Some years ago an anti-Jewish purge was discerned when Kaganovich's name did not appear in a list of the Politbureau. It transpired that it had been omitted in an error of transmission by an American telegraph service.

For those who rely on nominal precedence, Malenkov heads the Russian Government at the time of writing and Kaganovich is a subordinate and just a specialist in industry, lacking titular pre-eminence, or the grim force of a secret police chief like Beria or Kruglow, or the solid authority of a military chief like Bulganin, or the world-wide reputation of a diplomatic chief like Molotov. But it is precisely because Kaganovich's power lacks the lustre of that of his other colleagues in the cabinet that it is so dangerously easy to under-estimate this perennial force behind the scenes in Russian Communism, for his power is founded on industrial control and the basis of any state is its economy. Government, Secret police, Army, Foreign Office, the whole existence of the country and its regime, depend on the sombre reality of production; and, under the system which masquerades its Jewish dictatorship as the rule of the workers, it is unobtrusive Lazar Kaganovich, the Jew, who rules the workers and commands the industry of the U.S.S.R. Throughout the years he has specialized in this, just as Beria, his fellow Jew, specialized in the complementary function of policing the workers and preventing revolt; so that through Communism has been brought about

the Jewish Millennial conception that the Gentiles are destined to become hewers of wood and drawers of water for the Jews, their rightful masters, who will appropriate their wealth and inherit the fruits of the earth.

The signs are that Malenkov is Kaganovich's man. Martin Ebon in his biography, *Malenkov*, 1953, depicted the intimate relationship between Malenkov and Kaganovich, under whom the former worked for years and to whose patronage he owes his rise to his present position. In all probability Malenkov continues to work for Kaganovich, his patron and master.

Malenkov was replaced as Gentile figurehead by Marshal Bulganin in March, 1955, and a number of ministerial changes were made, the permanence of the Jew, Kaganovich, in the government indicating his transcendant power. The succession of Bulganin was, according to the *Daily Express*, 9 Feb 1955, proposed by Krushchev (1st Sec. of the Party) in the name of "the Central Committee of the Communist Party, and the *Council of Elders*" (our italics). Thus responsibility for the change was openly attributed to a hitherto unheard of body with a distinctly Jewish title—a Council of Elders of Zion, or Sanhedrim—which is evidently the shadow-cabinet of Russia.

## VII

### MOSCOW'S EMPIRE AND ITS SHADOW-RULERS

*"Many of the most powerful Communists in Eastern Europe are Jews."*

MAJOR TUFTON BEAMISH, M.P.

*Must Night Fall?* (London; 1950; P. 283)

Communism is a world-wide creed of world revolution primarily because it is a modern means of accomplishing world control for a nation dispersed throughout the world as no other nation is or ever has been; and only secondarily because of the dispersion of working classes throughout the world, which, on the principle of divide and conquer the Gentiles, the Jewish Communists seek to solicit and hood-wink; and to a very much lesser extent still because of historic Russian imperialism, which is used as a support and lever for Jewish imperialism.

Just as the Jewish Communists availed themselves of Russia's unequalled concentration of Jews and her stricken condition in the First World War to seize power, so too in their earliest years of power they sought to avail themselves of the convenient chaos, want and discontent resulting from this war among the Gentile nations to establish bridgeheads in Eastern Europe, with its large Jewish concentration, in the shape of the short-lived régimes of the Jew, Bela Kuhn, in Hungary, and the Jewess, Rosa Luxemburg, in Germany; and so too have they finally succeeded in colonizing

the whole of Eastern Europe as a result of a Second World War among the Gentiles.

Fraud and deception are keynotes of Communism, demonstrated in practice at every turn, and recommended by its pundits as sound Marxist policy; and with its creed founded on the pretence of a workers' paradise and the reality of a Jewish dictatorship, Moscow's empire is founded on the pretence of independent national governments and the reality of dictatorship from Moscow exercised through shadow-rulers. Behind the façade of the people's democracies" of Eastern Europe, the people do not rule the countries and the countries do not rule themselves. Instead Moscow rules and exploits her empire through agents, emissaries and favourites, who constitute shadow-rulers or dictators whatever their formal position and the puppet-show of formal government which they control, acting in conjunction with and directing the controlling clique in the Communist party of each satellite country. Hence the important thing is not the number of Gentiles in one of these governments, or their nominal authority, any more than the number of Gentiles in a particular Communist party, or in a particular satellite country at large; but who comprise the controlling clique in the party and who is Moscow's shadow-ruler in or behind the government; and the shadow-rulers, like the controlling party cliques and like the rulers of Moscow are predominantly Jewish; and thus we have a system whereby a tiny minority of Jews can rule and exploit a colossal empire of Gentiles and by cunning window-dressing make it look as though the Gentiles are doing it for their own benefit.

The system of Soviet rule over the satellite countries was clarified in a *Daily Telegraph* article, 6 Feb 1952, here quoted at length.

## WHO RULES FOR STALIN BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

from Gordon Shepherd

*Daily Telegraph Correspondent*

*Vienna.*

“Recent political changes behind the Iron Curtain, both actual and rumoured, again raise the question: Who actually rules the Cominform in Stalin’s name? To get anywhere near a correct answer one must first dispense with all Western conceptions of government—the more since many of them have been aped by the Communists. In a Western democracy public offices form a pyramid of responsibility ranging from the postman to the Prime Minister, where everyone has his appointed niche, and where the whole structure is democracies’ this simple pyramid is replaced by an unfamiliar to the people who support it. In the ‘people’s involved power system which can best be likened to four concentric circles revolving round the Kremlin. What matters in this system far more than a man’s title is the particular circle on which he operates. The postman of the innermost ring can easily be more powerful than the Prime Minister on an outer one. Nearest to the centre in all six Cominform countries is a small power group composed of Soviet citizens (official representatives and others) and non-Russians, often nationals of the country, who have been trained in Moscow and enjoy the Kremlin’s trust. A classic example is the Hungarian-born and Kremlin-trained Professor Jenő Varga, who functions behind the scenes in Budapest as Hungary’s economic dictator. These are the absolute rulers, since they are the only men who know what Stalin’s intentions are. Very often they are anonymous. The second ring is made up of the leading Communist party officials of the country—the General-Secretaries and their Deputies and persons like the head of the Cadres or Personal section of the party. A place on this ring is in nearly

all cases the title to power irrespective of what Cabinet or Governmental office the person may or may not hold. This is a key point to be borne in mind in following the reshuffles and purges which keep the Cominform in constant ferment. The third ring is the Cabinet or Governmental one, or at least the 'reliable' Ministers on it. This is the group which rules the country in name alone, going through the democratic motions of 'submitting' decrees to satellite Presidents and Parliaments. Some of these Cabinet Ministers—but by no means always the Prime Minister—also have their place on the inner ring of party control. The fourth and outermost ring is composed of a forlorn band of Ministers or officials who have either lost or have never held the confidence of the Communist rulers. Here are also to be found the dupes, the fellow-travellers near the end of their one-way journey, and an anxious band of deportees from the inner power circles who are on their way to the outer darkness.

Such, roughly speaking, is the blue-print of Cominform rule. A few examples will show how the distribution of titles is varied according to the specific problems presented by the various satellite States. Rakosi is still spoken of as the Communist leader of Hungary. (His power, though much less absolute than it was, is certainly still considerable.) Yet, the political office which he holds is only that of Vice-Premier. The explanation is that he rules, not through the Cabinet but through the inner ring of party control. The Prime Minister of Hungary, nominally the head of the Government, is as plain an occupant as can be found anywhere of the outermost ring of the power system. This is M. Dobi, a member of the former Right Wing Smallholders' party, retained as a figure-head until the time for more open Communist control has arrived. A roughly similar system exists in Rumania. Here, the Communist leader, Anna Pauker, appears on the Government

lists as one of three Vice-Premiers. Her power, like Rakosi's resides in her party office. She is Secretary of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Workers' party ('Workers' meaning Communist). Rumours of her 'disgrace' have been frequent, but have so far been based on false premises. They were revived, for example, when powerful deputies were appointed to assist her as Foreign Minister. In fact, in the system outlined above even the loss of Cabinet office altogether would not by itself strike at the roots of her power. The Rumanian Prime Minister, M. Groza, is in every way the equivalent of M. Dobi in Budapest, and like him is expendable in the long run. . . ."

All three examples of shadow-rulers—Varga, Rakosi and Pauker—are Jews.

This peculiar system of colonial rule by special agents or shadow-rulers admirably serves Moscow's requirements of strict, central and inconspicuous if not secret Jewish control; and correspondingly causes under-estimation of the extent of the Jewishness of Communism, and even erroneous notions of anti-Jewish purges in the satellite countries with which succeeding chapters will deal.

# VIII

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jews have played a predominant part in Czechoslovakian Communism from its beginning, and still do so. The revolution of 1948 was the work of the Jews, Slansky, Geminder, Reicin; and the régime during the years down to 1952 was their régime.

The celebrated journalist, John Gunther, gave his description of it in 1949, showing the shadow-ruler system in operation dealt with in the previous chapter:—"First place, in the view of most observers, belongs to Rudolf Slansky, the Secretary-General of the Party. . . . It is he who gives Gottwald orders on any party business, not vice versa. Slansky is the eminence grise and lives behind the scenes. But behind him—how the Communists love this kind of set-up!—is another eminence grise, a man named Bedrich Geminder, who is supposed to be the chief Cominform 'man' in Czechoslovakia . . . He is the real 'button pusher' and his closest associate, a man named Reicin, is head of the Secret Police."—*Behind the Iron Curtain*, 1949, p. 231.

The British Member of Parliament, Major Tufton Beamish, appraised the régime in 1950:—

"In Czechoslovakia, M. Slansky, Secretary-General of the Communist Party, heads five Jews in the all-powerful eight-man Politburo."—*Must Night Fall?* 1950, p. 283.

In 1951, both the *Daily Telegraph*, 26 February, and the

*Daily Mail*, 28 February, identified the Jew, Bedrich Germinder, as the top Communist in Czechoslovakia. Jews were to be found strategically placed throughout the key positions. For instance, in the vital sphere of "news," the Jew, Gustav Bares, was editor of the official party organ, *Rude Pravo*; the Jew, Richard Slansky, was head of the Press Department of the Foreign Office; and the Jew, Dr. E. Kosta, was head of the department for foreign journalists in the Ministry of Information.

Regardless of this, reports of anti-Semitism in Czechoslovakia date back to the seizure of power in 1948, from which we are supposed to believe that the Jews, Slansky, Geminder, Reicin, were attacking their own people because they were Jews; in other words, attacking themselves.

The Jew, A. Woolfe, Councillor of West Ham, London, inspected the country in 1951 and found pro-Semitism:—"I have just returned from a visit to Czechoslovakia, the second in the past six months. I had conversations with a number of Jews in Prague and elsewhere and the vast majority are more than happy with conditions prevailing there . . ."—*Labour Israel*, April 1951.

It was the Slansky Trial in November 1952, which inaugurated the great campaign of 1952-3 about anti-Semitism behind the Iron Curtain. As with the case of the Moscow doctors, it was speciously foisted on the public as conclusive proof of anti-Semitism on account of its anti-Zionist aspect and the Jewish identity of some of the accused and by virtue of ignoring or pushing into the background all other aspects, and falsely equating anti-Zionism with anti-Semitism.

Fourteen former Communist leaders in Czechoslovakia were arraigned. A point chiefly seized upon was that so many of them were Jews and were identified as Jews in the indictment. What was not taken into account was the fact

that Jews are so plentiful in the Czech Communist Party that there can hardly be a purge without purging some Jews; which fact is a gauge of the Jewishness not the anti-Jewishness of Communism. What was not stressed was the fact that all the accused, not simply the Jews, were identified by their ethnic origin; that this personal particular is commonly cited in Communist and non-Communist countries alike; and that as a matter of fact only nine of the fourteen were formally described in the indictment as of Jewish origin, though the *Jewish Chronicle*, 28 Dec 1952, claimed a further three as Jews.

The twelve claimed as Jews by the *Jewish Chronicle*, were:—

RUDOLF SLANSKY. (Originally Salzmann.) Former Vice-Premier, and General Secretary of the Party.

BEDRICH GEMINDER. (Originally Fritz Glaubauf.) Former Deputy-General Secretary of the Party, and head of its Foreign Affairs Committee.

LUDVIK FREJKA. (Originally Ludwig Freund.) Former head of the Economic Dept. of the President's Chancellery.

JOSEF FRANK. Former Deputy General Secretary of the Party.

BEDRICH REICIN. (Originally Friedrich Reismann.) Former Deputy Minister of National Defence, and Chief of Secret Police.

ARTUR LONDON. Former Deputy Foreign Minister.

VAVRO HAJDU. Former Deputy Foreign Minister.

EVZEN LOEBL. Former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

OTTO FISCHL. Former Deputy Minister of Finance.

RUDOLF MARGOLIUS. Former Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

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OTTO SLING. Former Party Secretary in Brno.

ANDRE SIMON. (Originally Otto Katz.) Former member of the editorial staff of the official Party organ, *Rude Pravo*.

This galaxy suggests that one thing the trial did show without any doubt was the Jewishness of Czechoslovakian Communism in its first years.\*

The two Gentiles were:—

VLADIMIR CLEMENTIS. Former Foreign Minister.

KAREL SVAB. Former Deputy Minister of National Security.

They were collectively accused of high treason, espionage for the West, Trotskyism, Titoism, and Zionism. Additional charges against Slansky included trying to restore Capitalism, economic sabotage, and conspiring with doctors to shorten President Gottwald's life. Slansky, in his confession, described himself as a leader of a Jewish bourgeois nationalist (i.e. Zionist) group pledged to overthrow Communism, and said he supported Zionists in Party and State positions, thus enabling Zionism to conduct large-scale anti-State activity in the interests of the American imperialists.

Zionism therefore clearly occupied an important place in the charges just as equally clearly it did not by any means occupy the only place. But anti-Zionism is not anti-Semitism, and this was emphasized by President Gottwald, commenting on the trial:—

“ Does this mean that a person of Jewish descent and a Zionist are one and the same thing? No, it does not. . . .

\* In May, 1953, Prague Radio announced the imprisonment of Rudolf Slansky's brother, Richard Slansky, former head of the Foreign Office Press Department, and three others, for treason and espionage as members of a conspiracy formerly directed by Rudolf Slansky. In February, 1954, Prague Radio announced the imprisonment of a number of persons said to have been found guilty of complicity in the Rudolf Slansky “plot.” Among them, said the *Jewish Chronicle*, 5 February 1954, were: “ Six Jews—five men and a woman—all former high officials of the Czechoslovak Government and Communist Party. . . . ”

In exactly the same way the struggle against Zionism has nothing whatsoever in common with anti-Semitism."—*Daily Worker*, 31 Dec 1952, p. 2.

His statement was extended by a leading article in *Rude Pravo*, the Party organ, which was broadcast by Prague Radio at 0800 hrs. on 24 Nov 1952, and which, in the course of a long castigation of both Zionism and anti-Semitism, stated:—

"The traitor Slansky has fully admitted that he described all those who warned against the harmful activities of the Zionists as anti-Semites. He persecuted them and even expelled them from the Party. Our people have realised what the ultimate goal of criminal anti-Semitism is, and for this reason reject it. The Communists are consistent internationalists and therefore the uncompromising and sworn enemies of anti-Semitism."

If the trial's purpose was anti-Jewish, as alleged, is it conceivable that such earnest efforts would have been made to emphasize the distinction between anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism, and which would defeat its purpose?

Whatever pro-Zionists in the Western daily press made of the trial, the Chief Rabbi of Prague and the Chief Rabbi of Czechoslovakia had no fears of anti-Semitism. The former, Rabbi Zicher, declared:—

"'It is absurd to characterise the trial as anti-Semitic.' . . . As for the effect of the trial on Jews generally, he said that it was enough to mention that 'our community gets the greatest support from the government.'"—Rabbi Abraham Bick in the *Jewish Clarion*, March 1953, p. 4.

The Chief Rabbi of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Gustav Sichl, said:—

"I want to make it clear that there is no such thing as oppression of the Jewish religion in Czechoslovakia. There is not a single question in this connection about which I have had the slightest complaint. As far as the trial is

concerned, I would just point out that criminals can be of Jewish origin as well as non-Jews. For the first time in our history there is a definite law in Czechoslovakia forbidding anti-Semitism and declaring anti-Semitism a crime."—*Common Sense*, U.S.A., 15 Jan 1953.

The aspects of the trial other than its anti-Zionism received only the slightest mention indeed. The following four quotations make the view much more comprehensive.

"It is intended as a lesson for waverers in the Cominform. As such, it has clearly been prepared under close Soviet supervision with an eye to the challenge thrown out by Marshal Tito."—*Daily Telegraph*, 21 Nov 1952.

"The chief allegation, however, was industrial sabotage. Victims had to be found to appease Stalin's displeasure with the breakdown of Czechoslovak deliveries to the Soviet Union.—Sir Bruce Lockhart in the *Sunday Times*, 22 Feb 1953, p. 6.

"Those on trial represent nearly all the leading Czech Communists removed from power over the last two years because they opposed either excessive Sovietisation or the party power group of Dr. Gottwald himself."—*Daily Telegraph*, 21 Nov 1952.

"Nor would it be adequate to see the chief international significance of the trial in the proscription of Zionism, the State of Israel, and international Jewish organizations in general: this issue is clearly of some importance in Czechoslovakia, which was at one time the Russian-selected source of East European arms deliveries to Israel, and possibly in Rumania which permitted Jewish mass emigration until quite recently; but it has been deliberately played down in the otherwise extensive reporting of the trial in Poland, Hungary and Russia. The real importance of the trial appears to be that it marks the transition from the extermination of potential 'Titoists,' i.e., of would-be rebels against the subordination of the satellite States to Russia, to

the liquidation of a faction of the international Communist machine, with the probable aim of isolating, compromising and finally liquidating the Russian backers of that faction.” —Richard Lowenthal in the *Twentieth Century*, January 1953.

Thus it is as erroneous to summarize the trial as nothing more than anti-Zionism as it is to equate this with anti-Semitism. A point which those guilty of this error have to explain but have never yet attempted to explain is how it came about that the Czech Minister of Justice concerned with the trial was himself a Jew, Stefan Rais,\* along with other Czech Communist leaders at the time.

In a statement in the Vancouver daily paper, *Province*, 27 Nov 1952, Professor Vladimir Krajina of the University of British Columbia, who held office under President Benes, said:—

“The Kremlin must be laughing out loud to think anyone is swallowing this latest attempt to stir up general trouble. . . . There are many powerful Communists, who are also Jews, in control of Czechoslovakia today. . . . But most obvious of all, the present Minister of Justice, who is really controlling the purge, is Dr. Stefan Rais, a Jew.”

“The fact is that there are still at least seven Jews in high positions of power in Czechoslovakian Communist hierarchy . . .”, stated John MacCormac, Vienna correspondent of the *New York Times*, 30 Nov 1952.

Moscow, which was held to have turned anti-Jewish on account of the trial, despite so many of its leaders being Jews; not only permitted a Jewish Minister of Justice to administer it but apparently sent a Jew, A. I. Lavrentiev, to arrange it from the start. The *Daily Telegraph*, 28 Nov 1951, stated at the time of Slansky’s arrest that it was thought that the decision publicly to disgrace him was

\* Prior to his appointment in 1950, Rais had been head of the Political Department of the President’s Chancellery.

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the work of the new Soviet Ambassador, Lavrentiev; and opined that he might have been sent to reconstitute the Czech Communist Party. In the same paper three months later, 6 Feb 1952, its Correspondent, Gordon Shepherd, identified Lavrentiev as one of the "real rulers of Czechoslovakia today."

Anatoli Josifovich Lavrentiev seems to have functioned in recent years as an itinerant backstage purge organizer for Moscow. Deputy Foreign Minister from 1949 to 1951, this Jew has headed diplomatic missions to Rumania (twice), Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia; and, in 1953, was Ambassador to Persia.

Furthermore, Moscow, far from exploiting the trial for anti-Jewish propaganda as one would expect if its purpose was anti-Jewish, indulged in no such propaganda whatsoever, and was even singularly reserved in its references to Zionism in this connection.

"The Jewish aspect of the trial was ignored almost completely in Soviet press reports. Zionism was mentioned in the long list of alleged crimes without comment or explanation. . . ."—*Manchester Guardian*, 10 Dec 1953, p. 6.

Moscow broadcasts contained brief summaries of the proceedings but without comment and with no special emphasis on their anti-Zionist aspect.

On the strength of the trial, reports were let loose of an anti-Jewish terror in Czechoslovakia. Here is a typical one.

"According to unconfirmed reports from Prague, anti-semitic slogans, similar to those used by the Nazis, have been painted on doors and windows of Jewish shops and houses in Bratislava this week."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 28 Nov 1952.

This particular fairy story was denied by responsible people on the spot. The *Daily Telegraph*, 29 Nov 1952, published a statement by a woman official of a

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Western mission in Prague who left there on the last day of the trial.

"She confirmed another eye-witness report of yesterday that no anti-Jewish slogans appeared in Prague during the trial and so far there have not been any anti-Jewish demonstrations there."

Prominent Czech Jews scoffed at the fantasy of anti-Semitism in a Jewish Communist Czechoslovakia where anti-Semitism is strictly prohibited and sternly punished. Emil Newman, Chairman of the Jewish Communal Council of Czechoslovakia, and Doctor Rudolph Iitis, Editor of the Jewish paper, *Vestník Rady Zno*, both laughed at the idea of persecution. Newman said:—

". . . and as for anti-Semitism, I as a Jew know that if anyone should make an anti-semitic remark I would have the full support of the State Security Police in taking action against them, which is more than any Jew in Britain or America can say."—Kenneth Goff in *Common Sense*, U.S.A., 15 Jan 1953.

The Slansky Trial reflected the Jewishness of Czech Communism, not its anti-Semitism; and a Party which could furnish such a large proportion of Jewish victims for a purge retained numerous other Jews in key positions and had no difficulty in finding Jewish replacements for those purged. Thus, for instance, a Jewish Deputy Foreign Minister, Artur London, was purged but a Jewish Deputy Foreign Minister, Mrs. Gertrude Sekaninova-Cakrtova, remained, being the chief Czech delegate to U.N.O.

# IX

## RUMANIA

Communism came to Rumania in 1945 in the wake of the Red Army whose badge is a red Jewish star, and in the person of the Jewess, Anna Pauker. One year later a leading American Jewish journal had this to say of its results:—

“In some countries the political position is almost too good and it may eventually result in harm to the Jews because of the too great percentage of Jews in high Government positions. This is true particularly in the Eastern countries like Rumania and Hungary where Jewish Communists are in the highest Governmental positions.”—*American Hebrew*, 22 Feb 1946.

This is still so today. So substantial is the Jewish core of the Rumanian Communist Party that it requires its own newspaper in Yiddish, *Ikuf Bleter*.

The history of Rumanian Communism for its first seven years is the history of the tyranny of the Jewess, Anna Pauker, recognized as the real ruler of the country. The deposition of this woman and her faction in 1952 was hailed as anti-Semitism by the assiduous searchers for this phenomenon by way of ignoring the fact that the factional strife which brought it about merely resulted in their replacement by a faction dominated by the Jew, Kishenevsky.

Anna Pauker was born the daughter of the Jewish ritual butcher of Herta in Northern Moldavia, Rabbi Zvi Rabinsohn. Early becoming a Communist, she was connected with the Comintern from 1922. In 1936 she was sentenced

to ten years imprisonment in Rumania; but was deemed so valuable by Molotov that in the Spring of 1941 he succeeded in exchanging for her three Rumanian generals captured by the Red Army in Bessarabia. From 1941-1943 she was a member of the Executive Committee of the Comintern in Moscow. Returning to Bucharest on the heels of the victorious Red Army, she ruled henceforth from her position as General Secretary of the Party, and, from 1947, Foreign Minister as well.

Eventually a rival faction engineered her downfall. In June, 1952, she was publicly attacked for "deviations," and her expulsion from the Politbureau was announced. It was rumoured that she had been involved in the foreign currency evasions of the former Rumanian oil company, Creditul Minier. In July the Secretary of the Party Central Committee publicly accused her of "active sabotage, anti-Marxist, and anti-State activities" and called for "heavy punishment." Shortly afterwards it was officially announced that she had been relieved of her post as Foreign Minister. In September her dismissal from her last official office, that of a Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, was announced.

So fell the Beast of Bucharest, with Harold Walton supplying the following comment in the London *Evening News*, 5 July, 1952:—

"But shed no tears for Anna. She is going now only to the wilderness where she has driven so many others. . . . She forced into exile, imprisoned or murdered hundreds of the old political leaders. There was not a home in Rumania that did not fear the knock of her police on the door at dawn, or did not mourn someone who had 'disappeared' at her instigation. But the fleshpots got her in the end. . . . She had three large houses and seven servants, she gave sumptuous champagne parties, she appeared in the latest Paris models and wore the most exquisite fur coats. And

in the grim, drab, workaday atmosphere of post-war Bucharest, people began to talk. And while they talked, her enemies plotted. . . . Well, who cares? . . . certainly not her husband, for he so far as one can tell is still languishing in a Communist prison whither he was sent by his wife after she had denounced him for ' Trotskyism ' during the war."

Her lot has proved to be nothing worse than demotion. Scotching interim rumours of even her death, a Special Correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle*, 11 Dec 1953, p. 13., announced that:—

" . . . Anna Pauker, former Rumanian Foreign Minister, is at liberty and that all reports of her imprisonment and of her being used for the purpose of staging an anti-Jewish trial have proved groundless. She is reported to be working in a minor post in the Foreign Ministry."

A return to prominence now even seems likely, for by the Spring of 1954 she had gained a post in the Secretariat of the Presidium of the Rumanian National Assembly.

Her innermost cronies, the Jews, Theohari Georgescue, Minister of the Interior since 1948, and Vasile Luca, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and, since 1947, Minister of Finance, were relieved of their posts in June, 1952, when she was expelled from the Politbureau. Nearly two years afterwards they were reported to be both at liberty in Bucharest—*Daily Telegraph*, 19 Mar 1954. Later in 1954 Bucharest Radio announced that Vasile Luca had been sentenced to life imprisonment.

There was absolutely nothing in the circumstances of the downfall of Anna Pauker and her intimates to warrant its ascription to anti-Semitism, though predisposed persons did not hesitate to do so and to circulate stories of Jewish persecution on the strength of it. An analysis by David Floyd in the *Daily Telegraph*, 17 June 1952, showed it to be simply the triumph of one faction over another.

"The group headed by Georghe Georgiu-Dej, who now

holds the leading positions in the Rumanian Communist party and Government and controls the secret police, has defeated the group led by Vasile Luca, who has been ousted from his positions in the Politbureau of the Party and in the Government. The Politbureau, in which all real power in the country is vested, has been reduced in size and contains only supporters of Georgiu-Dej, notably Joseph Kishenevsky, who holds high office in the Cominform, and Emil Bodnaras, who is now Minister of Defence. Writing in the latest issue of the Cominform journal, Alexander Moghioros, one of Georgiu-Dej's men, admits that the row in the Rumanian Communist Party was essentially a struggle between two groups. Anna Pauker, he says, "cultivated unprincipled relations within the party leadership. . . . There were instances of V. Luca, A. Pauker and T. Georgescu reaching preliminary agreement on political questions, a matter which they concealed from the Party and practised for a long time." . . . In other words Luca and his friends had tried to form a ruling triumvirate. But Georgiu-Dej and his supporters outwitted them in the struggle for power and Moscow's favour, and Luca has been handed over to the "Party Control Commission." Georgescu has been given "lower work" and Anna Pauker, who, unlike Luca, is still spoken of as a "comrade," has got off with a warning, having admitted the error of her ways and promised to stick to the party line in future."

The absence of anti-Semitism from the affair is proved beyond any dispute whatsoever by the fact that other Jews replaced at the helm those who fell. The shadow-ruler of Rumania today seems to be the Jew, Joseph Kishenevsky, and the leadership of the Gentile, Georgiu-Dej, only nominal. Referred to above as holding high office in the Cominform, Kishenevsky was promoted to the Politbureau in 1952, and, as Deputy Premier in 1953, he was described by the *Observer*, 5 Apr 1953, p. 1, as one of the "two

most prominent Jewish satellite Communist leaders, Premier Rakosi of Hungary and Deputy Premier Kishenevsky of Rumania." His cronies, Emil Bodnaras (Minister of Defence) and Alexander Moghioros, are both strongly suspected of being Jews. The man who replaced Anna Pauker as Foreign Minister in 1952 was the Jew, Simion Bughici.

The Jewish régime which began with Anna Pauker and continues today under Joseph Kishenevsky has naturally enough sought vigorously to suppress anti-Semitism. A special clause, Article 81, was inserted in the New Constitution of Rumania making it a criminal offence, and the Jewish Minister of Justice, Avram Bunaciu (later Deputy Foreign Minister), saw that it was no dead letter.

Here is a Jewish testimonial to the prosperity and freedom from anti-Semitism enjoyed by Rumania's Jewish population:—

" . . . Rumanian Jews are now making their contribution in every branch of State industry, commerce, agriculture, education, and in the Civil Service. . . . In the economic field Jews are playing an ever-increasing role. The Director-General of the Danube-Black Sea building project is a Jewish engineer named M. Grunberg; Mr. J. Barbu is one of the designers, and is responsible for the construction of the Lenin Hydro-Electric Power Station being built at Bicaz. In the State factories thousands of Jewish workers are employed in every branch of industry. . . . Since there are now no restrictions on the use and development of Yiddish, numerous educational institutions of all grades are providing tuition for Jewish children. . . . The Ikuf now has branches in practically every Rumanian town. In addition to supervising educational institutions it has organised dramatic circles, choirs and libraries."—A Special Correspondent in the *Jewish Chronicle*, 22 Feb 1952.

Notwithstanding this state of affairs, stories of anti-Semitism in Rumania were in vogue long before the purge

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of the Pauker faction provided some much-needed if rough raw material. They mainly fell into two categories and were either based on a misrepresentation of anti-Zionism as anti-Semitism, or a misrepresentation of measures affecting Jews and Gentiles alike as being specifically anti-Jewish.

For instance, the *Jewish Chronicle*, 20 May 1952, published a report from Jerusalem that "over 150 Jews, including many Zionist leaders, have recently been arrested in Rumania." The legitimate inference was that, if the report was true, those concerned were Zionists. However, in the Israeli Parliament the affair became in the speech of one member a "crime against humanity," whereupon other speakers went further still and "urged the Government to place the matter before the United Nations in order to prevent the "further extermination" of Jews. Thus the reported arrest of 150 Zionists in Rumania became a case of the extermination of Rumanian Jews. Communist attacks on Zionism out of which so much capital has been made are the work of Jews under a Jewish-led régime, and are no more anti-Jewish than Communist attacks on any other rival creed.

Exemplifying the second category of misrepresentations the *Jewish Chronicle*, 14 Mar 1952, published the news that Jews were being deported from certain cities, which looked like anti-Semitism as long and only as long as it was not observed that the Communist measure in question was one removing former landowners and factory owners and others without employment to labour camps, and had no particular reference to Jews. Similarly, nationalization of small businesses was represented as anti-Jewish because some of the owners were Jews, regardless of how many of them were Gentiles. If some Jews have lost businesses, vast numbers of Jews have been absorbed in the expanded bureaucracy in privileged positions as factory managers and administrators, and to a marked extent the state as a whole

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has been turned into a Jewish business. Similarly, when religious schools were nationalized, this was represented as anti-Jewish, regardless of the fact that Jewish schools come 3rd out of 4 main religious categories—i.e. (i) Rumanian Orthodox (the great majority); (ii) Catholic ("Uniate" and Western rites); (iii) Jewish; (iv) Protestant. This particular misrepresentation was carried a stage further by a report in December 1952, that Jewish religious schools had been mostly closed on nationalization; but this was contradicted a month later in the *Jewish Chronicle*.

The allegedly anti-Jewish purging of Anna Pauker, followed by the Slansky Trial in Czechoslovakia, and the arrest of the doctors in Russia, stimulated the propagandists to greater and more colourful efforts. These failed to meet with the agreement of the Chief Rabbi of Rumania who failed to share their intense alarm for his fate and that of his fellow Jews. Reporting a speech of his broadcast by Bucharest Radio, the *Jewish Chronicle*, 12 Dec 1952, p. 13, stated:—

"Dr. Moses Rosen, the Chief Rabbi of Rumania, this week accused Zionists of conspiring with 'the fascist Anglo-American imperialists to spread the abominable lie that the people's democracies are pursuing an antisemitic policy.'"

One of the leading Jewish Communists in Britain, Ivor Montagu, toured Rumania and other Eastern European countries and came back to say that there was no anti-Semitism:—

"Within the last few weeks I have travelled in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria, four People's Democracies. Conditions are completely and entirely normal so far as their Jewish inhabitants are concerned. That is—far more secure, honourable and confident than in the bulk of the 'Western' lands."—*Daily Worker*, 2 Feb 1953, p. 2.

Today, Rumanian Jews are not more fearful of Moscow,

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they are more enthusiastic for her than ever before.

"As in previous years, ' Friendship Month ' with the Soviet Union was celebrated throughout the whole of Eastern Europe, and Jews in Poland, Rumania, and other satellite countries took an active part in these celebrations. But this year they participated in larger numbers, and also organised special Jewish events—demonstrations, mass meetings, lectures, and social activities to demonstrate their ' deep friendship ' for the Soviet Union, ' the champion of peace.' "—*Jewish Chronicle*, 13 Nov 1953, p. 13.

Finally, it speaks for itself that today many of the Jews from Rumania are trying to return there from Israel. During February, 1954, for example, 2,000 were preparing to return.

# X

## EAST GERMANY

When the Russian occupation at the close of World War II brought Communism as an alien imposition to East Germany, Jews supplied the central element and seized leading positions in Moscow's puppet régime ranging from the Minister of Agriculture, Ernst Goldenbaum, to the Chief of Secret Police, M. Goldsteuck-Karno. East Germany became a land of special amenities for Jews.

There were good jobs galore for the boys, revealed the prominent East German Jew, Arnold Zweig.

"Most of the Jews in East Germany are in good positions. A number work in institutes of higher learning, in the Civil Service, and in Government offices. Jews are also active in the musical sphere and others hold high judicial office. Mr. Bender,\* the Minister of State is a Jew."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 23 Nov 1951.

There were priorities for Jews over Germans. "Every ex-concentration camp inmate and every former "star bearer" (that is, a person who was obliged by the Nazis to wear the mark of the "Shield of David") ranks as a Victim of Fascism. This means, of course, pretty well every Jew. . . . A Victim of Fascism gets three advantages; priority in claims for housing accommodation; top category for rations; and immunity from the sack, i.e., if there are to be dismissals from his place of employment he must be the last

\* Paul Bender, then Secretary of State, Ministry of Supply.

dismissed."—Ivor Montagu in the *Jewish Clarion*, June 1950.

There was special protection against anti-Semitism, as found in every Eastern European Communist state, to guard against German resentment at this alien exploitation. Mr. Menachem Gerson, London correspondent of the Israeli paper, *Al Hamishmar*, speaking in London, said that "in East Germany energetic and radical steps had been taken to eradicate anti-Semitism, and persons guilty of anti-Jewish activities were liable to terms of imprisonment of five years."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 10 Aug 1951.

Yet, if the insinuations and assertions of propagandists were believed, this Jewish-led régime, which inaugurated and which still maintains special amenities for Jews, was anti-Semitic. The *Jewish Chronicle*, 1 Feb 1952, told us:—

"Many senior Jewish officials in the East German and East Berlin administrations have recently been removed from their posts."

It is nothing unusual that from time to time senior officials are removed from posts in countries throughout the world, while some retire for such reasons as old age and health; and it is no more unusual that in a state whose administration is packed with Jews the removal of some senior officials means the removal of some Jews, just as it means in all likelihood the induction of other Jews to fill their places; and it is as fantastic in the circumstances of East Germany to suggest it is anti-Semitism every time some Jews are sacked as it would be to suggest it is anti-British when some British civil servants are sacked. If, during 1952, Jews vacated a number of senior posts, at the same time Jews were freshly appointed to a number of senior posts, such as the Jew, Bernd Weinberger, appointed head of the Office for Economic Questions (now Commissioner for Reparations).

The fact that in order to stage the so-called great anti-

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Jewish purge at the turn of the years 1952-3 it was necessary to lift the curtain of discretion to reveal large numbers of Jewish officials, exposed the previous insinuations and assertions about anti-Semitic purges, and thereby in turn cast suspicion on the alleged great purge itself; for if Jews had previously been sacked large numbers of other Jews must have been retained or have replaced them.

At the end of 1952 the great so-called anti-Jewish purge in East Germany became front-page news. The purge and terror were real enough. What was false was the dressing of the facts as anti-Jewish.

Misrepresentation commenced with the report on 30th December that the East German Government was to close its Information Office and transfer its functions to the Press Office of the Prime Minister. Because the head of this Information Office happened to be a Jew, Gerhart Eisler (and had been since its opening in 1949), and the head of its Press Department another Jew, Professor Albert Norden, the development was labelled anti-Jewish, despite the fact that no charges of an anti-Jewish or an anti-Zionist or of any other nature were made at the time or later against these or other officials of the Office; and despite the fact that some Gentiles were presumably involved in the closure even with the Office as packed and controlled by Jews as other Government departments which were not closed down. This unwarranted assumption, which would not be made with reference to comparable circumstances in a Western country, would automatically make very many of the ministerial and administrative changes in Communist countries anti-Jewish because so many of the administrators and ministers are Jews.

A reasonable explanation for the closure, void of anti-Semitism, was advanced by the *Daily Telegraph*, 30 Dec 1952. "The probable reason for closing the office is that Herr Grotewohl is being criticized by the

Russians for the shortcomings of Soviet Zone propaganda, and has decided that the safest thing to do is to keep the closest possible personal watch over this field.

The press got to work on the fate of Gerhart Eisler as a victim of anti-Semitism. The *Daily Sketch*, 17 Jan 1953, foretold that he was to be one of the star victims in a big forthcoming trial. The *Sunday Times*, 18 Jan 1953 put him under guard of armed police inside the compound of the Soviet H.Q. in East Berlin. The *News Chronicle*, 19 Jan 1953, the next day put him under house arrest. They might have had him dead and buried, if the *Daily Telegraph*, 18 Feb 1953, had not announced that he had just, in East Berlin, "lectured in the House of Soviet Culture on 'The truth about the so-called refugees,' " thus revealing that he remained in active public life and was, moreover, prominently engaged in refuting the stories of anti-Semitism carried to the West by Zionist refugees.

This was not the first time, however, that Eisler had been depicted as a victim of anti-Semitism. In July, 1950, shortly after Marshal Rokossovsky was put into Poland by Moscow, it was rumoured that he was anti-Jewish and had removed not only the Jew, Jacob Berman, of Poland, but Eisler of East Germany as well.

As for Professor Albert Norden, in January, 1954, he was raised to the rank of a State Secretary, and was appointed Secretary to the newly-formed Committee for German unity.

Following the closure of Eisler's department, the following were reported victims of a purge which was proclaimed to be anti-Jewish:—

#### *Jews*

Paul Merker: Former Secretary of State for Agriculture. Dismissed in 1950. Now officially denounced for Zionist activities.

Professor Leo Zuckermann: Former Chief of President's Chancellory. Fled to the West. Said to have been attacked

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recently by the Party Central Committee for advising Jews to join their local communities . . . savouring of an imputation of Zionism, since local Jewish communal organisations, in contrast to Jewish Communist Party organisations, were suspected of harbouring Zionism.

Max Kahane: Deputy Director of East German News Agency. Reported dismissed and accused of connections with the Slansky faction.

Erich Goldhammer: Senior official at Ministry of Information. Rumoured to have been sent to a detention camp. No official confirmation.\*

Alexander Abusch: Member of Party Central Committee. Reported arrested. No official confirmation.

Peter Florin: Foreign Ministry departmental head. Reported dismissed. No official confirmation.

Edith Kuhnert: Secretary to Foreign Minister. Fled to West.

Max Keilson: Head of Foreign Ministry Press Department. Reported arrested. No official confirmation.

Dr. Raphael: Foreign Ministry departmental chief. Reported dismissed. No official confirmation.

Ingeborg Vickeret: Senior Foreign Ministry official. Reported "purged," No official confirmation.

Hannah Reich: Senior Foreign Ministry official. Reported "purged." No official confirmation.

Bruno Wolf: Head of Education Department of Party Central Committee. Rumoured arrested and accused of helping Jewish (Zionist?) leaders to escape to the West. No official confirmation.

Dr. Leo Mendel: Departmental chief in Health Ministry.

\* Announcing a fresh post for Erich Goldhammer in 1955, the *Jewish Chronicle*, 4 March 1955, p. 1, stated: "According to reports from East Berlin, a number of Jews, as well as non-Jews, removed from their posts two years ago following the Slansky trial, have been given minor public posts."

Said by refugees to have been dismissed. No official confirmation.

Hans Jacobus: Editor. Reported arrested. No official confirmation.

Dr. George Honigmann: Editor. Reported dismissed and arrested. No official confirmation.

### *Gentiles*

Erich Jungmann (former Editor). Dr. Karl Hamann (Minister for Trade and Supplies). Georg Dertinger (Foreign Minister). Georg Handke (former Ambassador to Rumania). Rummler (Dertinger's Press chief). Walter Rubel (associate of Dertinger). Frau Zinser (Dertinger's secretary).

Also Berner Florin (Dertinger's personal representative) whose racial identity is unknown.

The following points stand out in connection with this so-called great anti-Jewish purge:—

(1) Jews are so common in East German Communism that it is hardly possible to have a political purge of any size without involving some.

(2) At the time, closely following the Slansky Trial and coinciding with the arrest of the Moscow doctors, the press was peculiarly on the look-out for Jewish victims and prone to select news of them in preference to that of Gentiles.

(3) Even so, out of a total of 23 victims just listed, 15 are believed to be Jews, but 7, or half as many, are believed to be Gentiles; the racial identity of the last being unknown. Eleven, or half of the total, were subordinates of a Gentile, Dertinger, whose Ministry was comprehensively purged.

(4) A number of the Jewish cases were suspect, based on roundabout rumours or the reports of Zionist refugees, interested in creating a picture of anti-Semitism; and lacked official confirmation of any sort. One, at least, has since been definitely discredited. Alexander Abusch is at present State Secretary of the Ministry of Culture.

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(5) There are no reasonable grounds for believing that any of the Jews were involved simply because they were Jews and because of an official anti-Jewish policy. Only 3 of the 15 Jews—Merker, Zuckermann, and Wolf—were implicitly or explicitly attacked for Zionist activities.

(6) Jews were prominent among high officials intimately concerned with the purge. For instance, the Chief State Prosecutor at the time was the Jew, Ernst Melsheimer; the Deputy State Prosecutor was the Jewess, Hilde Benjamin; and the Inspector-General of the People's Police was the Jew, Herbert Gruenstein. Jews similarly were leading the attack on Zionism.

(7) This purge, in so far as the cases were factual, which was misrepresented as anti-Jewish, was only part of a great purging drive then being conducted in the country, covering failures in the industrial, food and propaganda spheres.

For instance, it was reported that the entire management of the Karl Liebknecht transformer plant in East Berlin had been dismissed and each department systematically purged, the official announcement claiming that the influence of Western agents among the workers had led to the non-fulfilment of production plans and the sabotage of big transformers destined for Russia. A similar purge in the crane works at Eberswalde was reported the same day, 15 Jan 1953.

The arrest of the Gentile, Dr. Karl Hamann, was a result of the then critical food situation. He and the Gentile, Dertinger, were the first and second of four East German Ministers to be dismissed during the first eight months of 1953; the Minister of Justice, Fechner, a Jew, and the Minister of Security, Zaisser, a Gentile, being dismissed in the summer of that year, during a further vigorous period of purging after the workers' rising in June which involved Jews but which, in contrast to the January drive, did not *ipso facto* receive the label of anti-Semitism.

Thus a purge conducted for a number of reasons, not one of them anti-Semitism, was sensationally misrepresented as anti-Jewish because it necessarily involved some Jews and some of these because they were Zionists.

Zionism was certainly under strong fire at the time. There were reports of press attacks on Zionism; investigation of Jewish communal leaders for Zionist affiliations and connections with the Joint Distribution Committee of America, denounced as Zionist; and encouragement to pro-Communist Jews to set up new Jewish communal organizations and particularly where existing bodies and leaders were suspected of Zionist sympathies.

Jewish contacts with the outside world were frowned upon sternly, which could appear anti-Jewish only as long as it is not observed that Communist régimes have always frowned upon all save official Communist contact with the outside world by any of their citizens; and that in February 1953, the East German Government issued a decree forbidding all personal and unauthorized contact between any of its citizens and foreign groups and institutions.

Anyone still inclined to accept the argument that it is anti-Jewish to attack Zionism and that for this reason the East German régime was and is anti-Jewish, should ponder the fact that the strongest attacks on Zionism have been made by Jews themselves, leaders and ardent supporters of the régime. The *Jewish Chronicle*, 16 Jan 1953, p. 11, described *Neues Deutschland* as "the party paper which last week initiated the attack on Zionism" and identified its editor as the Jew, Rudolf Herrnstadt. Another leader of the attack on Zionism was the Jew, Rabbi Martin Riesenberger.

With the field opened up by the misrepresentation of actual or fanciful purge cases as anti-Jewish, rumours ran riot, strove to outpace one another and found a ready resting place in the columns of a receptive press. The hacks

of Fleet Street went hysterical at the prospect of the lush space-filling New Year pastures thrown open to them, galloping in with a raucous din which revealed the less responsible "free" press of Britain in its lowest depths of enslavement to sensationalism.

Under the largest headlines on its front page, reading **German Jews Sacked : Fear Mounts**, the pro-Zionist *Daily Herald*, 17 Jan 1953, informed its readers:—

"All Jews employed in Government, political and cultural posts in Eastern Germany have been sacked. The news has been carried westward by Jewish leaders who have fled from Eastern Germany to Western Berlin."

The *Daily Sketch*, 19 Jan 1953, not to be out-done, using the largest scare-headlines its front page would stand, screamed: **Jews' Day of Fear: Red Police Swoop:** and went on to announce that guards and secret police had pounced on Jewish homes throughout the country, conveying the impression that every Jew was in fear for his life.

Some of the stories of wholesale purging, while they did not satisfy any critical examiner, nevertheless did have the boomerang effect of indicating the Jewishness of Communism in East Germany. A Mr. Julius Meyer and associates, who fled to the West after refusing to denounce Zionism, were given as the authority for a *Jewish Chronicle* 30 Jan 1953, report of "the dismissal of about 500 of the 600 Jews formerly in Government posts." It is interesting to have this estimate of no less than 600 Jews in official positions available for purging, however, few were in fact purged, in view of the same paper's statement that there are only approximately 2,500 Jews in the whole of the country. Apparently, then, a quarter of all the Jews walked into Government posts under Communism which seems pretty good going and infinitely better going than that of the native Germans. For an equal proportion of Britons to do the

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same thing we should have to have a bureaucracy some twelve million strong.

The fantastic stories of complete elimination from public life, general persecution, fear in every Jewish home and even the menace of extermination, were, of course, not worth the newsprint they were printed on.

Rabbi Martin Reisenberger, the leading East German denunciator of Zionism, "denied there was anti-Semitism in the Republic . . ."—*Daily Worker*, 12 Feb 1953, p. 3.

So did Gerhart Eisler's brother.

"Mr. Hans Eisler, the Austrian-born Jewish composer, who now lives in Eastern Germany, has denied reports that there is anti-Semitism in the East German Republic. In an interview for the *Jewish Chronicle* following his arrival here this week, Mr. Eisler, who is a brother of Gerhart Eisler, the former East German Propaganda Minister, emphasized that anti-Semitism in Eastern Germany was punishable by law. Jewish intellectuals were active in all spheres of public life."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 27 Mar 1953.

So did the head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, Y. Raphael, who had just returned to Israel.

"Raphael emphasized that according to the evidence of Jews who had come from Eastern Germany, there were no signs of anti-Semitism there, but that on the contrary the East German authorities had made great efforts to uproot anti-Semitism and had recently elected Jews to very important positions."—*Labour Israel*, Mar 1953, p. 1.

Do you think that anti-Semites would punish anti-Semitism? The East German Communist régime does. At the height of the press hysteria about anti-Semitism, it was implementing its special legislation against this. "The official A.D.N. news agency announced (yesterday) that three Germans have been jailed in the Soviet Zone for "acts of racial hatred" against Jews. Local courts ruled that by

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publicly denouncing Jews the three violated the East German Constitution, which "guarantees protection from racial hatreds." Two of the men were sentenced to a year's imprisonment and the third to two years."—*News Chronicle*, 29 Jan 1953, p. 2.

A large place in the January, 1953, uproar about an anti-Jewish terror in East Germany was given to stories, as proof, of mass flights of Jews to the West. Careful examination of this matter reveals it as striking evidence not for but against the existence of such a terror.

In advance it should be remembered that refugees in large numbers from Communist Eastern Europe are no new thing, any more than purges. What was new was the particular publicity given at this one particular time, serving the ends of the Zionist myth and Fleet Street circulation. For instance, no less than 120,000 refugees entered West Berlin during 1952 and almost all of them were Gentiles, but, in comparison with the hullabaloo in Jan 1953, we heard almost nothing at all about them.

In January 1953, the impression was given that Jews formed the bulk of the refugees. Statistics show that actually they formed only a minute minority. In this month, when the refugee subject was most prominent in the press, the total number of refugees was 25,240, according to the *Daily Telegraph*, 3 Feb 1953.

Now let us refer to the American Joint Distribution Committee, a Zionist source which would hardly be guilty of under-estimation, for the number who were Jews. The *Manchester Guardian*, 31 Jan 1953, p. 1, quoted Samuel L. Haber, one of its directors, as saying that about 300 Jews had come West since "the drive against the Jews started early this month."

So, during January, at the height of the "anti-Jewish terror" in East Germany, out of some 25,000 refugees only

some 300 were Jews. Over 80 times as many Gentiles fled as Jews.

Even the head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, Y. Raphael, disowned the insinuations of a Jewish exodus. After a visit to Berlin, he said:—

“‘There is no sense in talking of a mass flight of Jews from Eastern Germany.’ Raphael emphasized that we were interested in emigration and not in politics. He sharply criticized the exaggerated descriptions on the refugee question which had appeared in the Israeli and world press.”

Three months later, after all the Jews were supposed to have been swept out of office, the *Daily Express*, 1 May 1953, was reporting a new purge of “incompetents” in East Germany under the direction of Herman Axen, head of the propaganda department of the Party Central Committee, whom the *Jewish Chronicle*, 5 Dec 1952 had acknowledged to be a Jew.

When, in the critical situation in that country in the Spring of 1953, a new Political Adviser to the Soviet Control Commission was appointed, the supposedly anti-Jewish Kremlin presented the supposedly anti-Jewish East German state with the Russian Jew, Paval F. Judin.

In June, 1953, occurred mass demonstrations of German workers against the Communist dictatorship of the proletariat which resorted to the use of Soviet tanks to maintain itself. A ruthless vengeance was subsequently extracted in which Jews were instrumental. The Minister of Justice, Max Fechner, a Jew, was dismissed for his statement that the right to strike was guaranteed in the constitution, and in his place was installed the brutal Jewess, Hilde Benjamin, known as a “hanging judge.” Previously Vice-President of the Supreme Court, she had, with unconscious humour, been named at the beginning of the year by the *Daily Sketch*, 17 Jan 1953, as the

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prosecutor for a forthcoming big anti-Jewish trial of Gerhart Eisler and others which never materialized. With her elevation in July, terror was intensified in East Germany, but it was a Jewish terror inflicted on Gentiles. Recording the murderous role of this Jewess, the *Daily Telegraph*, 3 Aug 1953, stated: "Herr Ulbricht is backed in his terror programme by such figures as Hilde Benjamin, Minister of Justice, who long ago earned the nickname of Red Hilde in show trials . . ."; and 22 July 1953: "she has instructed judges that strikers are to be treated as 'provocateurs,' and are to be shown no mercy."

Assisting her, her State Secretary is the Jew, Dr. Heinrich Toeplitz, and her Chief State Prosecutor is the Jew, Dr. Ernst Melsheimer; so Justice is a Jewish business in East Germany today. Yet, parrot-like, in July 1953, the Jewish Telegraph Agency was retailing the same old story which was supposed to have been true six months before and obviously could not have been: "The East German Communists have eliminated all Jews from the leadership of the Party."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 31 July 1953, p. 28.

The same report claimed that that week Rudolf Herrnstadt, Editor of *Neues Deutschland*, had been expelled from the Party Central Committee for "belonging to a defeatist faction hostile to the Party"; and that Herman Axen had been expelled from the Party Secretariat. Herrnstadt does appear to have been disgraced after the June revolt, along with Wilhelm Zaisser, Security Minister, but without the slightest suspicion of anti-Semitism. As for the Jew, Herman Axen, himself a purge organizer in May, the Jewish Telegraph Agency allegation was contradicted by a press report the next month:—

"Party affairs in Berlin will now be ruled by Herr Axen,

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37, who, like Herr Ulbricht, is actually a Soviet citizen.”  
—*Daily Telegraph*, 10 Aug 1953.

So here Axen is revealed as one of the present day Jewish rulers of East Germany, along with Red Hilde.

# XI

## HUNGARY

"The anti-Jewish campaign in Hungary began in 1949," said Dr. Bela Fabian, a former member of the Hungarian Parliament, reported in the *Ukrainian Information Service*, March 1951); a statement which to conform to the facts, needs to be re-worded to the effect that the propaganda campaign of him and his associates began about this time and nothing more. The quality of their handiwork was illustrated by the same Bela Fabian writing in *Commentary*, October 1951, and depicting the Jews of Hungary as persecuted by the Government's nationalization programme, as though it was a particular anti-Jewish measure instead of one affecting all citizens irrespective of race. That year a large number of Jews emigrated from Hungary. Proof of the Government's anti-Semitism? On the contrary, the *Jewish Chronicle* explained that they emigrated for fear of the anti-Semitism which might result if the Communist régime was overthrown; an understandable if premature apprehension in view of the Jewishness of this régime from the outset.

When the Red Army entered Budapest in the Winter of 1944, with it returned the Jews, Rakosi, Farkas, Gero, Revai and Vas to establish Communism in Hungary after a lengthy exile in Moscow.\* Privileges for Jews followed. "Jews in Hungary," said the *American Hebrew*, 5 Apr 1946, "are not classed as former enemies and they get

larger food rations and also preferential treatment in a good many other ways.”

Four years later, the *News Review*, 16 Dec 1948, was able to record that the Hungarian Communist Cabinet then consisted of five Jews and one Gentile (Laslo Rajk) under the dictatorship of Matyas Rakosi. Next year *The Times*, 20 June 1949, went further and declared that Laslo Rajk was “the only one of the Hungarian Communist leaders who was not a Jew.” In October of that year this anomaly was removed: Rajk was hanged for “treason.” The following year the *Jewish Monthly*, November, 1950, p. 519, described the Hungarian Communist Party as led by the Jews, Rakosi, Gero, Revai, Vas, Lukacs and Balazs.

This was the régime which Dr. Fabian and his kind would have us believe was waging a campaign against Jews, which would be tantamount to attacking itself. Immensely nearer the mark were the clandestine leaflets distributed in 1952, according to the *California Jewish Voice* (U.S.A.), among workers at the Cespel plant near Budapest, one of the largest industrial centres in the country.

“The leaflets allege that the Hungarian Government is controlled by Jews and describe the State Security Police as a ‘play-ground for unemployed Jews.’”

Along with the Cabinet and the top leadership of the Party, posts throughout the Government and the key positions of the administration were in the hands of the Jews; from the Secret Police, under Peter Gabor, to the Press Department for Foreign Affairs, under Ivan Boldizzar

- \* The founder of the Hungarian Communist movement, towards the end of the last century, was the Jew, Leo Frankel, close friend of Karl Marx.
- \* Bela Balazs is now dead. Gyorgy Lukacs, who is Professor of Aesthetics at Budapest University, is a theoretician.

(originally Blum), and the Department of Cadres of the Party, under Dr. Tibor Szonyi.

Stalin's economic adviser, sent to Hungary in 1950 as her economic dictator, was the Jew, Eugene Varga (originally Weisz or Weissfeld). He had been Commissioner for Social Production in the Jew, Bela Kuhn's, short-lived Communist régime in Hungary in 1919. When Moscow organized a purge in Hungary in 1951, the Jew, Bela Szanto (originally Schreiber) was sent to direct it, who had also figured in the Bela Kuhn régime.

At the beginning of 1953, to accompany the similar allegations at the time regarding other Communist countries, it was alleged that a big anti-Jewish purge was under way in Hungary. Careful examination revealed it as neither big nor anti-Jewish. Somewhat amusing was the guarded foreword of the *Daily Telegraph*, 14 Jan 1953, in announcing its beginning:—

"It is thought that any anti-Jewish movement in Hungary will be discreetly pursued since Mr. Rakosi, Hungarian Prime Minister, and several of his closest associates are themselves Jewish."

It will be seen that so superbly discreet was this movement that it had no visible existence whatsoever. Not only did Mr. Rakosi and his closest associates emerge unscathed from the purge they themselves conducted, but not a single person purged was a genuine victim of anti-Semitism.

Fourteen prominent Jews were in one quarter or another during February 1953, named as victims of the so-called anti-Jewish purge. Six, or half of these, were, after various reports of their dismissal, arrest, suicide or execution, later reported to be still in office, so that the falsity of those earlier reports about them was exposed. These were Mihaly Farkas, Karolyi Kiss, Arpad Hazi, Erik Molnar, Sandor Nogradi, and Erno Gero. Their resurrection was the sub-

ject of news items in March, one, in the *New York Times* (U.S.A.) 26 Mar 1953, having this to say:—

**“PURGES IN HUNGARY HELD  
EXAGGERATED**

**Six High Officials Reported Dead or Ousted Now Said To  
Have Been Seen In Budapest**

“Word reached here today from a reliable source that Zoltan Vas, former head of the Hungarian State Economic Planning Office, who was reported to have committed suicide, appeared last week in Parliament in Budapest. What is more, the report said, he was seen to kiss his old friend Premier Matyas Rakosi, on both cheeks. With the re-emergence of Mr. Vas, all but one of seven Ministers or leading functionaries of the Hungarian Communist régime who, according to recent reports, had been arrested or shot or have committed suicide, have reappeared. Karoly Kiss and Arpad Hazi, Deputy Premiers, who, according to a United States news agency in a Vienna dispatch four weeks ago, were missing from their offices; Erik Molnar, Foreign Minister, who was reported to have fallen from favour, and Gen. Sandor Nogradi, Deputy Minister of Defense, who was said to have been arrested, have appeared in public recently at official functions, including the Soviet Army anniversary celebrations. The only Minister who has fallen victim to what seems to have been an otherwise low-level purge is Gyula Decsi, Minister of Justice, whose dismissal and replacement by Bela Kovacs was announced by the Budapest radio on February 7. Of all the leading Hungarian Communists with whose names rumour has been so busy, only Lieut. General Peter Gabor, head of the political police is missing. What, if anything, has happened to him is not known, but the report published by the United States news

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agency that he and his wife and children had been shot by the Russians was doubted by those in a position to judge."

Erno Gero, Deputy Premier, and Mihaly Farkas, Minister of Defence, who had also been alleged to have been arrested, were members of the presidential board organizing the Soviet Army anniversary celebrations mentioned in the above news item.

After subtracting the disproven cases already dealt with, the remaining prominent Jews alleged to have been victims of the so-called big anti-Jewish purge were as follows:—

Zoltan Vas: Minister of State Planning. Replaced by another Jew, F. Herczog, but not ousted from public life.

Gyula Decsi: Minister of Justice. His dismissal was officially confirmed, though no reason was given, but not his alleged arrest.\*

Timarand: Assistant Secretary of State, Ministry of Justice. Reported purged. No official confirmation.

Peter Gabor: Originally Beno Auspitz. Chief of Secret Police. Reported arrested. No official confirmation.\*

Csapa: Chief of Economic Department of Secret Police. Reported arrested. No official confirmation.

Col. Zoltan Megyeri. High officer of Secret Police. Reported arrested. No official confirmation.

J. Szebersky: Head of International Section of Finance Ministry. Reported to have committed suicide either immediately before or after arrest. No official confirmation.

Istvan Szirmay. Director of the radio system. Reported arrested. No official confirmation.

Of these seven, the dismissal of only one was officially confirmed, and though the absence of official confirmation does not in itself in any way prove that the reported dismissal or arrest did not take place, on the other hand the

\* In 1954 it was reported that Decsi and Gabor had been sentenced to imprisonment.

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complete absence of substantiation does at least mean an appreciable degree of uncertainty as to the truth of these reports. A healthy suspicion in the circumstances is by no means unjustified in view of those influential elements known to have a vested interest in the propagation of the myth of Communist anti-Semitism. One thing which is certain is that in not a single case was there any adequate evidence that a dismissal or arrest, if it did take place, was the result of anti-Semitism on the part of the Government; and when it is remembered that it was a Government of Jews under Rakosi, the acknowledged dictator of the country at the time, with the Minister of Internal Affairs the Jew, Arpad Hazi, the very idea is ridiculous.

Richard Lowenthal in the *Observer*, 22 Feb 1953, p. 7, suggested that the downfall of the three Secret Police officers, Gabor, Csapa and Megyeri, along with Szebersky, who, as head of the International Section of the Finance Ministry, was Gabor's liaison officer in charge of foreign exchange affairs, was due to them having sacrificed political security to financial expediency. They had tried to relieve the country's chronic shortage of foreign exchange by tolerating dangerous contacts with, what he called, "international Jewish welfare organizations," presumably the American Joint Distribution Committee in particular, but which in more direct and less euphemistic parlance could be termed Zionist organizations. Zoltan Vas, said Lowenthal, was widely credited with having initiated the financial schemes in question. His explanation allowed no place to anything which could properly be called anti-Semitism.

A lower interpretation of the matter was given by the *Daily Telegraph*, 11 Feb 1953, which credited Gabor with nothing more exalted than plain corruption. "His fall appears to have followed the discovery that his department was facilitating the issue of exit visas to Jews. Cases are

quoted where bribes ranging up to £7,000 were paid for these 'services.' ”

Gabor's department was thus engaged in making a handy bit of money on the side out of the emigration of Jews, many of whom no doubt were Zionists, and many of them bound for Israel; and he and his colleagues were sacked not for being Jews or simply for helping Jews, but for corruptly acting contrary to the anti-Zionist policy of the Moscow Jews and of Rakosi and his ruling Jewish clique in Hungary.

So much for what was misrepresented as Hungary's big anti-Jewish purge at a time when Sebastian Haffner in the *Observer*, 1 Feb 1953, was speaking of:—

“ . . . the Communist Government of Hungary, all of whose key figures, from Premier Rakosi downwards, are Jews.” And an Associated Press report in the *Los Angeles Examiner* (U.S.A.), 21 Feb 1953, was saying:—

“ . . . fully 90 per cent of the top Hungarian Communist régime are Jews, including Premier Matyas Rakosi.”

The real ruler of Hungary ever since the commencement of the régime in 1945 up to and including the time of writing has been the Jew, Matyas Rakosi, a man whose truly loathsome appearance is in harmony with his political record. Of him John Gunther wrote in his “Behind the Iron Curtain” (1949):—

“His name is Matyas Rakosi, he is the Deputy Prime Minister and undisputed boss of Hungary . . . one of the most efficient and diabolically subtle as well as thorough-minded men I ever met . . . Rakosi is not merely a Hungarian Communist; he is one of the half dozen most important international Communists in the world today, because of his prestige and influence almost everywhere in the Soviet orbit, from Moscow to Pieping. Mr. Rokosi was born in 1892, in a Hungarian village called Ada; he is of Jewish origin and the family name was Rosencranz. . . .”

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Rakosi, who was in Bela Kuhn's 1919 régime, became Deputy Prime Minister in 1945. He was also General Secretary of the Party. In July 1953, he relinquished his position, then, of Prime Minister, but in no way thereby did his control of Hungary diminish. David Floyd, Special Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, declared in that paper at the time, 6 July 1953:—

"Mr. Rakosi appears content to direct the new policy from behind the scenes."

He rules today from his positions on the Politbureau and the Secretariat of the Hungarian Working People's Party, which was an amalgamation in 1948 of the Hungarian Communist and Social Democratic Parties. The top level direction of this Party is entirely Jewish today, according to the Jew, Moshe Pijade, of Yugoslavia, Tito's mentor.

"Pijade speaks about Rakosi and the Communist Central Committee in Hungary . . . ; 'All of them are Jews . . . '"—Alfred Joachim Fischer in the *Jewish Observer*, 5 June 1953, p. 16.

Prominent among Rakosi's Jewish associates today are:—

Erno Gero: Originally Singer. Previously Minister of Transport and Minister of Finance, he was elected Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior\* and Head of the Internal Police in July 1953. Member of the Politbureau of the Party and of the Supreme Economic Council.

Joseph Revai: Originally Roth or Rabinovitch. Minister of Popular Education till July 1953, when elected Vice-President. Member of the Politbureau.

Mihaly Farkas: Minister of Defence till July 1953. Member of the Politbureau and Secretariat of the Party.

Ferenc Erdei: Minister of Justice. Previously Minister of Agriculture.

\* Relinquished post of Minister of the Interior mid 1954.

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Arpad Hazi: Deputy Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs till July 1953, when Gero took over, and Hazi was elected to the Presidential Council.

## XII

### POLAND

An instrument in the establishment of Communism in Poland was the Polish People's Army, formed in Russia in 1943 as a unit of the Red Army.

"Jews played an important role in the unit from the time of its formation. . . . When it arrived on Polish soil the unit was increased by underground forces, among them a considerable number of Jews who had fought in Poland."—*Jewish Chronicle*, 23 Oct 1953, p. 14.

"Jews today occupy leading positions in Poland's government . . .," commented Cardinal Hlond in the *Catholic Herald*, 26 July 1946, one year after the establishment of Communism in that country. He was also reported in *The Cross and the Flag*, U.S.A., March 1950, as saying: "The thing that agitates the Christians in Poland is the overwhelming number of Jewish secret police." Confirming this racial feature, John Gunther in his 1949 book, "Behind the Iron Curtain" (p. 40), declared that "the men who dominate Poland are Jews."

The difficulty in uncovering more than a part of all the Jews in Polish Communism was explained by *The Times* 12 Dec 1951.

"There are, however, particularly in Poland, tens of thousands of disguised Jews who changed their names during the occupation and passed as Gentiles."

Summarizing the first six years of Communism in Poland,

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Hilary Cotter in *Jewish World Strategy Made Plain* (p. 7) stated:—

“From 1945 to 1951, out of the eleven members of the Polish Communist Politburo no less than seven were Jews (under the dictatorship of the Jew, Jacob Berman).”

This same preponderance was evident in this period in all the departments and at all the levels of the Government and Party, ranging from the Jew, Wladislav Gomulka, General Secretary of the Party and Deputy Premier; the Jew, Col. Edward Ochab, as Secretary of the Party Committee and Vice-Minister of Defence (previously Minister of Public Administration); and the Jew, Saul Amsterdamski, as Political Adviser to the Party; to the Jew, Edward Braniewsky, as Head of the Youth Movement; the Jew, Tadeusz Cyprian, as Attorney General of the Supreme National Tribunal; and the Jew, Julius Katz-Suchy, as permanent Polish Delegate to UNO.

So Jewish is Communism in that country that the *Jewish Chronicle*, 29 Feb 1952, was able to describe *Folkstimme*, a paper written in Yiddish not Polish, as the organ of the Central Committee of the United Polish Workers' Party, which is the title of the Communist Party.

In 1954, as throughout the preceding nine years, “the men who dominate Poland are Jews,” and among the most prominent of these are Jacob Berman, Hilary Minc, Roman Zambrowski, Zygmunt Modzelewski,\* Dr. Stanislaw Skrzyszewski, and Stanislaw Radkiewicz. Berman, who is a Vice-Premier, has been General Secretary of the Party and member of its Politbureau for years, and is reputedly the ruler of Poland from behind the scenes. Minc is First Vice-Premier and a member of the Politbureau. As Chairman of the State Commission for Economic Planning till his resignation this year, “he has been for years virtual economic ruler of Poland”—*Jewish Chronicle*, 26 Mar

\* Died in June 1954.

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1954, p. 36. "Minc," said this paper, 16 Feb 1951, "has been responsible for giving more jobs to Jews than has any other Minister in Poland." Zambrowski is Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and a member of the Politbureau and of the Council of State. Modzelewski, who was Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1947-1951, holds the important post of Rector of the Institute for the Training of Scientific Cadres, and is a member of the Council of State. Skrzyszewski, who was Minister of Education from 1947-48, has been Minister for Foreign Affairs for several years. Radkiewicz has long been Minister of Public Security, controlling the Secret Police, and is a member of the Politbureau. These men, in their enforcement of Jewish Communism on Poland today, are assisted by no less than 25,000 Jews in public posts.

This Jewish tyranny has resulted in conditions of special consideration for the Jews of Poland similar to those in all other Eastern European Communist states. The Jew, Derek Kartun, of the *Daily Worker*, quoted in the *Jewish Clarion*, January 1950, announced gleefully:—

"The fight against anti-Semitism is conscious, deliberate and thorough. Not even a sneer or a wounding remark is allowed to pass without punishment."

In conformity with this, the new Constitution of 1952 prohibited anti-Semitic propaganda, in other words any criticism of the Jews whatsoever, by Article 69, Clause 2.

Specially guarded from criticism and attack, "Jewish life flourishes in the new Poland," the title of an article in the *Jewish Clarion*, July-August 1952, by the Polish Ambassador to the U.S.A., Jozef Winiewicz, which in part read:—

"The State Teachers College in Warsaw has a special department where Jewish teachers are trained for work in Jewish elementary and high schools. Included in the curriculum of these schools are Jewish history and literature and

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the textbooks are printed in Yiddish by the State Textbook Publishing House. . . . A vigorous cultural life is reflected in the Yiddish press ranging from papers such as the *Folksstimme* to periodicals such as the monthly literary magazine, *Yiddishe Shriften*, and the youth monthly, *Oifgang*. Books are issued by the Yiddish Buch Publishing House with the average edition of a book amounting to 4,000 copies as against 800 before the war when Poland's Jewish population numbered more than three million. One of the most impressive features of Jewish culture in the People's Poland is the three permanent Jewish theatres in Lodz, Wroclaw and Warsaw. Their work is fully subsidised by the government and their productions and repertory are on a high artistic level."

In a country governed by Jews, with official positions galore for Jews, and with special protection and amenities for Jews, it is small wonder that an article entitled "What does a Jew lack in the new Poland?" appeared in the *Jewish Clarion*, October 1952, being "Notes on a visit to Poland" by Sid Kaufman, a prominent Jewish Communist in Britain.

"Dancing with thousands of young people on the banks of the Vistula that beautiful summer night, I was introduced to an assistant editor of the Polish Jewish Daily "*Der Volksstimme*." He summed up the new life of the people and particularly of the Jewish people when he said to me in Yiddish: "Voos felt a yid in der neue Poland?" ("What does a Jew lack in the new Poland?"). I had seen a bit of what life was like by then and my answer was "goornisht" ("nothing")."

Hence it was that on the occasion of Stalin's 70th birthday special prayers were made in all Polish synagogues, the buildings of Jewish organizations and institutions were decorated with pictures of Stalin; and the Central Committee of Polish Jews sent a lengthy and fulsome message

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of solidarity, praising what Stalin and Communism had done for the Jews.

In February 1953, when the Western press was resound- with fairy tales of the extinction of Jewish cultural life and persecution behind the Iron Curtain, a great "Festival of Jewish Art" was being held in Poland.

Later, speaking of the Yiddish paper, *Folkstimme*, A. Harkavi stated in the *Jewish Chronicle*, 24 July 1953, p. 13:—

" . . . the pages of this newspaper give ample and convincing evidence of the existence of a pulsating Jewish cultural life. Almost every day the paper carries announcements of Jewish cultural activities—lectures, meetings, concerts, exhibitions, theatrical performances, and, frequently, also Jewish conferences, congresses, anniversaries . . . During the last few months there have been several outstanding Jewish gatherings in Poland. Of these, the largest and most expressive of Jewish enterprise in the cultural sphere was the great Yiddish Music Festival, held early this year in Wroclaw."\*

At the beginning of 1953, when anti-Jewish purges were being alleged in various Communist countries, there was absolutely nothing in the way of a purge or a campaign in Poland which by any stretch of the imagination could properly be termed anti-Jewish. This awkward deficiency on Poland's part had somehow to be explained. Thus we found Richard Lowenthal, Special Correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post*, 28 Feb 1953, p. 1, advancing the nullifying explanation that we had not noticed the anti-Jewish purge because it had been so very gradual and devious as to be almost invisible.

\* In 1954, following his visit to Poland, the Jew, Ian Mikardo, M.P., wrote:—"Every Polish Jew freely recognises that the material assistance which the Jewish community receives from the Government is most generous"—*Jewish Chronicle* 22 Oct 1954.

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"Parallel with events in Russia and her other satellites, the elimination of Jewish leaders from key executive positions in Poland's Communist Government has proceeded quietly and cautiously, but systematically, in the last three months. But Poland . . . is also conducting the Jewish purge in a peculiarly gradual and underhand way." So peculiarly gradual and underhand that it was really non-existent, it may be interposed. He continued:—"In contrast to the neighbouring Communist régimes, not one of the Jewish leaders in question in Poland has been disgraced, according to all the reports that have so far come through." Truly a remarkable purge which entailed no dismissals. He continued:—"Not even any authentic arrests are known among the 25,000 Jewish officials and employees of State, Army, and party." No arrests, and 25,000 Jewish officials, sounds more pro-Jewish than anything else. "All that is happening both at higher and lower levels are transfers from posts of greater security risk to 'safer' positions." Which is one way of getting round it. When he scraped the barrel for examples, we were treated to the instance of Marian Naszkowski, "an old Communist of Jewish extraction," who had been recently replaced as head of the Army Political Administration, but had not been attacked or arrested, and had been given a new post of a Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In fact it could just be called a change of position, if not promotion, for Marian, and left at that.

Regarding Berman, the man behind the scenes, Lowenthal went on to say that he had lost (or given up) his nominal position, but retained his prominence nevertheless. "The most influential of Poland's Jewish Communists and the one most trusted by Moscow for many years, Jakub Berman, emerged from his background role as Grey Eminence of the Polish Government only last October, when he was elected to the new Parliament as third man, after the Premier, Bierut, and Marshal Rokossovsky. But

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when the new Parliament met to form a Government in November, on the morrow of the Slansky trial in Prague, it was disclosed that Berman had lost his only executive post, as Secretary of State to the Prime Minister, and had received nothing to take its place. Nevertheless, on that day, Berman was once more photographed together with Bierut and Rokossovsky, as if to underline that he was not in disgrace. But little has been heard of him since then."

This is hardly surprising or significant, if Berman's recognized role as Moscow's shadow ruler behind the scenes is borne in mind. His real power and influence remains unchanged and independent of nominal office. This was not the first time that Berman's back-stage role had been misconstrued as his downfall. In July 1950, shortly after Marshal Rokossovsky had been put into Poland from Russia as Minister of Defence, it was rumoured that he was anti-Jewish and had removed Berman. His leading position today, in 1954, was remarked by the *Jewish Chronicle*, 12 Mar 1954, p. 16, reporting the Second Congress of the United Polish Workers Party (the Communist Party) in March, in which month he became Deputy-Premier. "Mr. Berman . . . is, after Marshal Rokossowsky, the Commander-in-Chief and Minister of National Defence, the most important delegate at the meeting.

While there is no official anti-Semitism in Poland and never has been since the Communists took over, there is and has been official anti-Zionism, with resulting misrepresentation by Zionists. As soon as the state of Israel was established, in 1948, Zionists were busy endeavouring to make out that conditions for Jews in Poland, and elsewhere, were terrible, in order to persuade Jews to go to Israel; and then trying to make out that vast multitudes of Jews were fleeing to Israel as proof of how terrible conditions were in Poland. Giving an example of the scare-stories, J. B. Jackson in the *New Central European*

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*Observer*, 20 Aug 1949, referred to a campaign "in the Jewish press of America," and, in particular, reports in the Yiddish dailies, *New York Morning Journal* and *Forward*, about a "growing wave of anti-Jewish pogroms in Poland." He then published the statement of the Central Committee of Jews in Poland of 28th July which described these reports as utter fabrications.

It is important to note that the official anti-Zionism, which has been so glibly confused with anti-Semitism, has not only been conducted by a Government controlled by the Jews, Berman, Minc, Radkiewicz and company, but has all along been most prominently and fiercely waged by Jewish spokesmen and Jewish writers. Early in 1952, the *Jewish Chronicle*, 14 Mar 1952, reported that the Cultural and Social Union of Polish Jews, "which receives a generous subsidy from the Government," was waging "a violent propaganda campaign against the Israeli Government, the World Jewish Congress, and the World Zionist Organisation."

With the Slansky Trial in Czechoslovakia, the campaign against Zionism in Poland increased. The *Jewish Chronicle*, 26 Dec 1952, reproduced a cartoon from a Polish paper which by itself would have conveyed the impression that Gentiles in Poland were attacking Jews. Nothing of the kind, the text revealed. "The cartoon below showing a labourer in the process of arresting a Jew carrying a flag bearing the Magen David (star of David—Jewish emblem) is not from Streicher's *Der Stuermer*. It is a reproduction of a drawing which appeared in the *Folkstimme*, the Yiddish Communist bi-weekly newspaper published in Warsaw and for some time the mouthpiece of the Social and Cultural Association in Poland. The drawing appeared in the *Folkstimme's* issue of December 11 in connection with the comment published on the Prague trials. It shows that the Communist worker is ready to act against what the caption

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under the cartoon describes as 'diversionists, spies, and saboteurs who will meet their end on the gallows.' Unbelievable as this may appear, this is not the lowest depth to which Jewish Communists have sunk in their blind servility. Two prominent executive members of the Association, Mr. M. Mirski and Mr. J. Lazebnik, published lengthy articles in the *Folkstimme*, containing the most foul lies about, and the most vehement accusations against Zionists and Zionism. . . . According to Lazebnik, it is the Soviet Union and not the Zionists who are fighting anti-Semitism."

If Jews want to quarrel among themselves as to who is fighting anti-Semitism the most, at least let Gentiles have the common sense not to term their attacks on one another, however bitter, anti-Semitism.

When, in January 1953, the Principal organ of the Party's Central Committee, *Nowe Drogi*, published a long article to instruct the Communist hierarchy on the origin, history and aims of the Zionist movement: "The writer of the article was Michal Mirski, a leading member of the Jewish section of the Polish Communist Party," said the *Jewish Chronicle*, 6 Feb 1953. Part of Mirski's discourse was broadcast over Warsaw radio in Polish and other languages, such an official pronouncement was it considered to be. The Editor of *Nowe Drogi*, incidentally, is the Jew, Fidler, while besides *Folkstimme* and *Nowe Drogi* a third Polish Communist organ, *Trybuna Ludu*, has a Jew, Kasman, as Editor.

# XIII

## THE OTHER COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

### BULGARIA

Though Bulgaria's Jewish population is very small, Communism in this country since 1945 has meant for Jews the extensive appropriation of public positions in a land whose affairs are completely dominated by their fellow-Jews of Moscow. The fact that Communism in Bulgaria is as Jewish as everywhere else behind the Iron Curtain was indicated by the Jew, David Pela, in the *Jewish Chronicle*, 5 Dec 1952, p. 12, when, writing of "the dissatisfaction of certain sections of the population with the régime," he significantly disclosed:—"These elements invariably blame Jews in official posts for their difficulties."

In other words, the preponderance of Jews in official posts ranging from Kiril Lazarov, the present Minister of Finance, to Reuben Avramov Levi, the present President of the Government's Committee of Science, Arts and Culture, and member of the Party Central Committee; causes anti-Communists in Bulgaria to identify Communism as Jewish.\*

There was no anti-Jewish purge or campaign in Bulgaria during the period, November 1952—February 1953, when false allegations of this kind were being especially made against other Communist states. When Ivor Montagu, Britain's leading Jewish Communist, made a tour of Eastern Europe at the end of that period, it was to return to state

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in the *Daily Worker* that conditions for Jews in Bulgaria were completely normal and evaluated these as better than in Western countries. Zionism is kept down in Bulgaria, as elsewhere, but that is all.

## A U S T R I A

"The leading cadres of the Austrian Communist Party include a high proportion of Jews."

This declaration appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle*, 23 Jan 1953, p. 28, at the height of the storm about Communist "anti-Semitism." Shortly afterwards it was revealed that 30 per cent of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party were Jews, though in the general population Jews did not even account for 1 per cent.—Y. Yambor in *Labour Israel*, March 1953, p. 2.

Notwithstanding the Jews in control, and consequently the complete absence of anti-Semitism and the utter absurdity of even the idea, the *Birmingham Mail*, 16 Jan 1953, gave however great the odds, turned out a tale of an anti-Jewish purge in Austria, but it was one so feeble as to provide its own contradiction. The anti-Jewish purge amounted to a report of no more than a single Communist editor replaced and another suspended, both of them said to have been suspected of Zionism.

The present General Secretary of the Party (1954) is the Jew, Friedl Fuernberg.

\* In 1954: "... a correspondent of a Warsaw Jewish paper, describing the 'joy' with which the 7,000 Jews of Bulgaria celebrated the liberation anniversary (i.e., advent of Communism—C.J.), gave details of the role Bulgarian Jews now play in the political, social, and economic life of the country." —*Jewish Chronicle*, 8 Oct 1954, p. 11.

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### THE BALTIC STATES

Who the leading Communists in the Baltic States mostly are was made clear by Dr. James Kaskelis, Lithuanian exile, in a statement reproduced in the *Canadian Intelligence Service*, May 1951. Asked if there was any Communist movement in Lithuania before the Russians took over, he replied:—

“There were less than 3,000 in the Lithuanian Communist Party out of a population of 3½ millions. However, the Party members were not Lithuanians; they were mostly Russians and Jews living in our country.”

There has been no anti-Jewish purge in the Baltic States, nor has one been alleged.

### ALBANIA

Considering that the reputed dictator of this little country, Tuk Jakova, who is Minister of the Interior and Secret Police chief, and his deputy, Major M. Spiro, who is Vice-President of the National Liberation Movement, have both been reported to be Jews; it is not surprising that there is not and never has been any anti-Semitism in Communist Albania.

### CHINA

Is China the exception to the Jewishness of Communism, for here is a country of 500 millions with only a handful of Jews, run by a Communist Party almost entirely composed of Chinamen and led by the Chinaman, Mao-Tse-Tung? Superficially it is, but from the point of view of ultimate control, which is the most important thing, it is not, for the ultimate control of China is Jewish.

China is a poor, weak, stupendously backward, terribly

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ravaged land, while her neighbour, mentor and backer is Jewish-controlled Russia, the first and strongest Communist country in the world. China requires foreign technicians, advisers and experts of all kinds and it needs foreign material assistance, civil and military; and it gets the experts and the material, and the direction which naturally goes with it, from Russia and her Eastern European satellites, all of whom, as we have seen, are Jewish-controlled. Dominating and directing Red China is Russia, and moulding China's affairs is the small but vastly influential, formative sprinkling of Soviet experts, instructors and propagandists, Jewish or otherwise. The real ruler of China is Russia and the real rulers of Russia are Jews.

The rise to power of Communism in China was notably fostered by Jews. As far back as the 1920s, the Soviet Jew, Jacob Borodin (real name, M. Grusenbergl), and his wife, a Jewess, were plotting Communist revolution there. In that decade the handing over to the Soviets of the strategically vital Chinese Eastern Railway, placing the movement of troops at their mercy, was procured by the Soviet delegate to Peking, the Jew, Lev Mikhailovitch Karakhan, and the Soviet Jewish General, B. K. Galen (real name, Chesin); the railway then being placed in the hands of the Jews, Koslowsky, Snamensky, and S. A. Gekker, the latter being appointed its Head Political Commissar. Jews have been conspicuous in the Political Department of the Chinese Red Army since as far back as 1936, when the Jew, J. B. Gamarnik, was its head.

## Y U G O S L A V I A

Yugoslavia today occupies a special position as a state outside the Kremlin orbit and yet as Communist as any state within it and as much under Jewish influence as any other Communist state; and hence it is included here. The

significant point is that it is the system of Communism which is Jewish whether Kremlin controlled or not.

The shadow-ruler of Yugoslavia is the Jew, Moshe Pijade. Describing him as "the brain behind Tito," a Special Correspondent of the *Irish Press* (Eire), 13 Mar 1951, went on to say:—

"Without Moshe Pijade, Tito's partisan movement would never have been possible."

At a later point he remarked:—

"When he was in Bosnia in 1943/4 he was busy the whole time issuing death warrants. It is estimated that he was responsible for the execution of a hundred Catholic priests in that province. He represents the driving force against the Catholic Church in Yugoslavia."

Pijade's persecution of Christianity in particular, and Communist violent hatred and persecution in general, becomes additionally intelligible when the Jewish nature of Communism and the Jewish identity of its rulers is understood; for Jews and Judaism have been anti-Christian ever since the day Jews persecuted and procured the death of Christ.

John Gunther clarified his influence over Tito in his book, *Behind the Iron Curtain* (1949).

"He is Tito's mentor . . . Whatever ideological structure Tito may have, he got from this shrewd old man."

The *Jewish Chronicle* 8 Dec 1950, published an article by George Balainkin from Belgrade which illuminated his ruling role.

"Pijade now spends most of his time in drafting laws for the Federal Government."

The same article added:—

"One of the happiest States in Europe for the Jewish citizen would seem to be Yugoslavia."

Readers may well feel that this is hardly accidental.

Pijade is not only Yugoslavia's law-maker but also her

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doctrinal oracle. The *Jewish Chronicle* 19 Sept 1952, in describing him as a leading Marxist theoretician, revealed that he had been responsible for translating the bible of Communism, Karl Marx's *Das Capital*, into Serbian; and affirmed his Jewish origin.

Yugoslavia is regarded as having completely separated from the Kremlin orbit. This may or may not be completely true, and may or may not be permanent; but, if true, it can only suggest that Pijade was considerably responsible for the split, and can only mean that his shadow-rule in the familiar Communist fashion has thereby become ultimate instead of intermediate and his personal power therefore absolute.

The other point of importance regarding Yugoslavia's separation from the Kremlin is that there have been no allegations about anti-Semitism in that country, no stories of anti-Jewish purges. Yugoslavia, despite its Jewish population, its Jewish officials, and its Communist system, has apparently been immune. Why? The answer which suggests itself is that Yugoslavia's freedom from allegations is the direct result of her split with the Kremlin; and thereby her alignment to one degree or another, if only circumstantially, with the Zionist camp. This in turn underlines the fact that the allegations chiefly spring from Zionist rivalry and resentment.

## XIV

### JEWISH COMMUNISM IN THE NON-COMMUNIST WORLD

It is a universally accepted fact that Communist parties in non-Communist countries are as subservient to Moscow as the governments of Communist countries; and it is another but usually suppressed and comparatively little known fact that these parties, like the Soviet and satellite governments, are Jewish and controlled. If the allegations of Soviet and satellite anti-Semitism were true, we should expect Jews in the Communist parties of non-Communist countries either to be purged or to resign voluntarily *en masse*. If they were untrue, then we should expect Jews to remain as prominent and plentiful as ever in those parties and to refute the lie; and this is precisely what has happened throughout the non-Communist world. In no Communist party in any non-Communist country have Jews been purged or resigned, and instead they have been active in refuting the myth of Communist anti-Semitism, just as they have been active in attacking Zionism. An examination of the Communist Party of Britain in this chapter exemplifies this.

The Communist Party of Britain has its Gentile rank and file; it has its Gentile officials; and it has besides its considerable proportion of Jewish members, its Jewish rulers and its Jewish finance. More important than Gentile Harry Politt and Gentile Pat Kerrigan are the men who supply the policy and the money for Messrs. Politt and Kerrigan; and

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the policy, the back-stage leadership and the money of the Communist Party of Britain comes from Jews in Britain in conjunction with and subservient to Jews in Moscow.

A few of the most important Jewish Communists in Britain are:—

Hon. Ivor Montagu: Son of the multi-millionaire Jewish banker, Samuel Montagu. Writes in the Communist *Daily Worker*. Heads the "Peace" movement here. This Jew is undoubtedly one of the rulers of the Party.

Derek Kartun: Foreign Editor of the *Daily Worker*.

Peter Zinkin: Political Correspondent of the *Daily Worker*.

James Klugmann: Chief of the Central Education Department of the Party.

Samuel Aronovitch: Head of the National Cultural Committee, and the Colonies Section, of the Party.

Hymie Fagan: National Election Agent of the Party.

Pat Sloan: General Secretary of the British-Soviet Friendship Society, which is a Communist front organization.

Andrew Rothstein: Communist writer. Founder-member of the Party. For many years in charge of the London end of Tass, the Soviet news agency. One of the ruling Jewish brains behind the Party.

Philip Piratin: London Organizer of the Party. Member of the Political Committee of the Party. Former Member of Parliament, 1945-1951.

Prof. Hyman Levy: Writer for the *Jewish Clarion*, the special paper for Jewish Communists in Britain.

Jack Gaster: A leading figure in the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, which is a Communist front organization. Communist candidate, 1952, for the London County Council.

Monty Cohen: Editor of *Challenge*, weekly organ of the Young Communist League.

Prof. John D. Bernal: A leading figure in the Communist "Peace" movement here, and Vice-President in 1950 of the

World Peace Congress.

Anyone who imagines that the vast output of Communist literature, including the *Daily Worker*, pays for itself, or that the pounds, shillings and pence of the workers cover the cost of the host of Communist activities and the throng of paid officials, is indeed naïve. The balance, and a pretty hefty balance at that, comes from Jews in Britain and from the Jewish rulers of Moscow. The fact that the Communist Party of Britain, which is ultimately directed by Moscow and which is nothing more than her fifth column, receives a financial subsidy from Moscow was long ago established even by Socialist leaders. The fact that the greater part of its other income comes from Jews in Britain was indelicately disclosed by the *Daily Mail*, 16 Feb 1953, p. 5, in the heat of its excitement over the great and non-existent anti-Jewish drive in Eastern Europe then being reported. Speaking of a series of secret high-level Communist meetings in London over the previous week-end, the paper said:—"The seriousness of the situation was stressed by party leaders in view of the fact that the bulk of the party's income in Britain comes from Jewish sources."

When the campaign about anti-Semitism came to a head, with the Slansky Trial and the arrest of the Moscow doctors, if there had been any truth in it, then, with the Communist Party of Britain packed with Jews, it would have been reasonable to have expected dismissals of Jews, or a rush of Jews to leave the Party, or, if not a rush, at least a respectable trickle. But it did not happen. Not a single prominent Jew was dismissed or resigned. They not only stayed on, but they have been in the forefront denying the tales of anti-Semitism as a Zionist myth. For instance, Rothstein's lengthy letter to the *Manchester Guardian* has been quoted earlier.

The press seized on the instance of one man, a prominent Jew though certainly not a leading member of the Party,

who did resign over the Slansky Trial to insinuate that its anti-Semitism was his reason. This was untrue, as a subsequent item in the *Jewish Chronicle*, 9 Jan 1953, made plain.

"Mr. Benjamin Frankel, the composer, in the course of a letter on the interview with him published in our issue of December 26, 1952, writes to stress that he did not resign from the Communist Party in protest against the anti-Jewish slant on the Prague trials but in general protest on humanitarian grounds against every aspect of those trials."

When the Zionist Federation of Gt. Britain held a protest meeting against so-called Soviet anti-Semitism, uproar broke out when Mr. B. Janner, M.P., President of the Federation, was telling the tale, and, according to the *Jewish Chronicle*, 30 Jan 1953, there were shouts of "rubbish" from "a group of Jewish Communists" who included the Stepney Borough Councillors, Messrs. Max Levitas and Arnold Posner. The interrupters, knowing full well the privileged position of Jews under Communism were understandably indignant at hearing it described in terms of persecution by Zionist propagandists.

Throughout the world Jews have been from the start, and remain today, in control of the Communist parties. Cross the Channel from Britain and the General Secretary of the French Communist Party is Maurice Thorez, one of whose grandfathers was identified as a Portuguese Jew by *Hibernia* (Eire, October 1952). Next door in Belgium it is a Jew, Felix Coenen, who edits the party organ, *Red Flag*. In Holland the General Secretary of the party is the violent anti-Zionist Jew, Paul de Groot. Spanish Communists have their leader in the Jewess, Dolores Ibarruri ("La Passionaria"), now in Moscow. In the zone of Trieste the Jew, Vittorio Vidali, leads the party. Across the Mediterranean in Tunisia we meet the Jew, Maurice Nisard, General Secretary of the party. Move eastwards

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to Egypt and we meet the Jew, H. Correill, leading the Egyptian Communist Party. Southwards to South Africa brings us to the Jew, Isaac Horvitch, as Chairman of the party. Australia shows no difference: nine-tenths of Australian Communist strength is in New South Wales, and the General Secretary in New South Wales is the Jew, L. Aarons. Japan presents us with Communist leader, Mrs. Anna Fujiwaka, a Jewess, who before her marriage answered to the name of Anna Eisenberg. Across the broad Pacific it is the millionaire Jew, Lombardo Toledano, who dominates South American Communism from his vantage point as head of the six millions strong South American Labour Federation. Chile is typical where the controlling force behind the Communist movement is the Jew, Pablo Neruda. Even little British Guiana has its Jewess, Mrs. Janet Jagan (maiden name originally Rosenberg) as General Secretary of the Communist "People's Progressive Party." In Central America, President of the Communist régime in Guatemala till its overthrow in 1954 was the Jew, Jacob Arbenz Guzman, with his police chief the Jew, J. Rosenberg. North, in the U.S.A., almost every Communist leader among the many arrested since the war for conspiracy has been a Jew, and almost every atomic spy for Russia routed out has also been a Jew. Over the border in Canada yet another Jew, J. Ben Salsberg, faces us as Communist leader. Wherever we turn on the face of the globe we find Jews running Communism.

# XV

## Z I O N I S M   V E R S U S   C O M M U N I S M

Zionism and Communism are rival means to the same end of Jewish world power. They began about the same time, during the last century, and they began among the same people, both having their centres in the teeming Jewish population of the Pale of Settlement in Czarist Russia.

Their common root is finely illustrated in the following quotation from the biography of the Zionist leader, Chaim Weizmann, *Trial and Error*:—

“Weizmann for example told how, within his own family, one brother followed the line which we now identify with Communism, while he himself followed (and became a principal promoter of) Zionism. His mother sighed and said well if one son won she would live triumphantly in Russia; whereas if the other (Chaim) should win, she would go to Israel and live there in triumph.”

Zionism openly and directly calls on the Jews of the world to unite in support of an overt Jewish state. Every nationally-conscious non-Communist Jew pays an allegiance to that state, small—so far—only in territory; so that throughout the non-Communist world, wherever they are, there, in effect, is a colony of Israel and a unit of her power. Communism's motive force is also Jewish nationalism, but elaborately and completely disguised.

The year 1917 was an important one for both movements. It saw, in the month of November, both the Communist Revolution in Russia and the Balfour Declaration of a

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“national home” for Jews in Palestine; a quite striking coincidence. The Jewish Communist gain was the far greater and they took the lead. They had properly secured their base—Russia—for world revolution leading to the world-wide dictatorship of the proletariat, otherwise Jewish world dictatorship; whereas the Zionists obtained only the preliminary success of a gateway to their future base in Palestine.

Though it was not until after 1948, and the establishment of the State of Israel, that hostility between Communism and Zionism reached its greatest height, it was already sharp in the vicinity of 1917, as Winston Churchill recorded.

“Zionism has already become a factor in the political convulsions of Russia, as a powerful competing influence in Bolshevik circles with the international communistic system. Nothing could be more significant than the fury with which Trotsky has attacked the Zionists generally, and Dr. Weissman in particular. The cruel penetration of his mind leaves him no doubt that his schemes of a world-wide communistic state under Jewish domination are directly thwarted and hindered by this new ideal, which directs the energies and the hopes of Jews in every land towards a simpler, a truer, and a far more attainable goal. The struggle which is now beginning between the Zionist and Bolshevik Jews is little less than a struggle for the soul of the Jewish people.”

—ZIONISM VERSUS BOLSHEVISM, by the Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill in the *Illustrated Sunday Herald*, 8 Feb 1920, p. 5.

In the light of this deep-rooted rivalry, it was, on the face of it, surprising that in 1948, when the slowly maturing policy of the Zionists came to a head in the Palestine crisis, Russia even gave public support and assisted them with arms and the passage of recruits from Eastern Europe. This instance of co-operation in particular has prompted some anti-Communists to treat strife between Communism and

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Zionism as false because they are both Jewish movements working for the same end of Jewish world power; but there is no inherent reason why Jews should not quarrel among themselves in rival organizations, however similar may be the ultimate ends of these organizations and however much in common they may be hostile to Gentile and Christian interests; and on the whole evidence available it is far more convincing that the strife between Communism and Zionism is genuine enough than to dismiss it all as an elaborate oriental deception.

Accounting for the Russian attitude in 1948 were considerations in favour of supporting the incipient State of Israel which transcended her hostility to Zionism. There was the opportunity, habitually attractive, of encouraging profitable trouble in the non-Communist world, even though playing with Zionism was playing with fire. Furthermore, rivalry with America cut across rivalry with Zionism despite the acute susceptibility of the former to Zionist pressure, and in the circumstances American sponsorship of Israel was in itself a good reason for Russian sponsorship too. Beyond the negative inducement to checkmate America by competing for Zionist sympathy, there was the chance that thereby Israel might be made into a useful ally for a time, if she might not somehow be ultimately converted thereby into a satellite. Marxist policy is completely opportunist and governed by the contention that the ends justify the means.

Also, it would be unwise to discount entirely, as a minor factor, fellow-Jewish feeling. If it is reasonable enough that rival Jewish movements should exist and quarrel, it is equally reasonable that despite their hostility when one Jewish movement is engaged in a desperate fight against Gentiles (the Arabs) and up against a certain amount of Gentile opposition in non-Communist countries, the feeling of common Jewish identity should tend temporarily to

supplant inter-Jewish conflict. Even if the Jewish Communists were entirely untouched by fellow-Jewish feeling, they were sensitive to the strong sympathy for the cause of Israel among the general Jewish population of Russia and the Eastern European satellites. It was a different matter to attack Zionism at the time of the Jewish-Arab war, and when the possibilities for conquering Israel through support had not been explored, than to do so at a later date when Israel had failed to turn into a Russian satellite, had manifested her attachment to America instead, and was providing unprecedented competition for Jewish support.

The Zionists, with their world-wide wealth and influence and the benefit of competing American and Russian support, seized by force an Arab country to which they had not the shadow of a real title, since hardly one Jew in a hundred who went to Palestine or clamoured for its seizure had ancestors who had ever conceivably dwelt there; and dispossessed hundreds of thousands of Arabs of their soil, homes and homeland. The creation of the State of Israel as the Zionist base for Jewish world power was a piece of indefensible aggression and plain theft; and its recognition by the sanctimonious Western Powers, with the refrain of the Atlantic Charter still on their lips, was one of the meanest and most disgraceful acts of modern times.

Russia, pursuing her attempt to dominate Israel through support and co-operation, for a year or two continued to permit a considerable emigration of Jews to Israel from the Eastern European satellites, though not from Russia herself. This was possibly a mutual benefit since it served to drain off many of the more enthusiastic and incorrigible Zionists from countries which, only recently succumbing to Communism, possessed long-rooted and virile Zionist movements compared with Russia herself, where Zionism had been under fire for thirty years. Incidentally, the desire of these large numbers of Jews to emigrate to Israel, which

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could not result from and attest Communist anti-Semitism, which is non-existent, merely attested their political and sentimental attachment to an ethnic Jewish state, perhaps mixed in some cases with some apprehension as to the permanency of Jewish Communism and its blessings, and the likelihood of anti-Semitism colouring Gentile counter-revolution.

Within a couple of years of the establishment of Israel, it became clear that at least for the time being she could not be converted into a Russian satellite but instead was to be closely linked to America; that in these circumstances her establishment meant a pronounced intensification of Zionist competition for Jewish support not only in non-Communist but in Communist countries as well; that potential support in Communist countries and even in Russia herself was dangerously large; and that hence a renewed and extended attack on Zionism was essential.

If Moscow to any extent underestimated, as conceivably she may have done, the power of attraction the new Israel had for large numbers of Jews even in Russia herself after three decades of "re-education," the reception accorded in Moscow to the first Israeli envoy, Mrs. Golda Myerson, in the autumn of 1948, must have been a speedy eye-opener. The *New York Herald Tribune* later gave this description:—

"One year ago, in the fall of 1948, an unauthorized popular demonstration was held in Moscow, one of the very few since Premier Josef V. Stalin took over. It occurred on Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year, at the Moscow synagogue. Members of the Israeli Legation, headed by Mrs. Golda Myerson, had just arrived to open the first mission since Israel declared its independence and established relations with the Soviet Union. They were invited to attend the religious services at the synagogue. When Mrs. Myerson and members of her mission arrived, they

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were amazed at the huge throng of Jews who packed the entire street in front of the synagogue to greet them. They were dumfounded at what happened next. There was an impassioned and almost hysterical outburst of feeling. Jewish men and women broke out in tears. They wept as they cheered and cried aloud: 'We have waited all our lives for this! For Israel! Tomorrow to Jerusalem!' . . . The synagogue was decorated with banners which reflected the hopes expressed by the throng. One banner, in big, bold Hebrew letters, announced: 'Israel is born!' Another read: 'Palestine lives again!' When the religious service was over, the demonstration in the street resumed. Hundreds of Jews followed the Israeli delegation on foot from the synagogue to the Metropole Hotel, where the Israelis then resided."

The demonstration was repeated a week later on Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. But there was more to it than a mere demonstration. Mrs. Golda Myerson was inundated with applications from intending emigrants at her headquarters at the Metropole Hotel. Furthermore, it was made abundantly clear then and thenceforth that Israel and the Zionists were no mere passive recipients of sympathy, and were not only energetically engaged in endeavouring to capture Jewish support in non-Communist countries but busily seeking to cause disaffection among Jews under Communism.

"Isaac Greenbaum, a member of the Israeli Parliament, expressed it clearly last November. He said the task of Zionism was to destroy 'self-satisfied feelings of security, feelings of belongingness' in the Jewish communities everywhere."—Derek Kartun in the *Daily Worker*, 5 Feb 1953, p. 2.

This policy, with regard to Communist countries, would resolve into inspiring alarm as to the stability of the Communist régimes and the danger of anti-Semitism if they fell;

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denigration of Communism and glorification of Israel and Zionism as an instrument of Jewish interests and millennial ambitions; and soliciting emigration not only in general fashion but, as a Polish example showed, by direct personal approach. A Warsaw broadcast in Yiddish in July 1952, quoted the text of an "Open Letter to the Israeli Legation" in Warsaw, which had written to a Jewish worker in Stettin asking what steps he had taken to leave Poland for Israel.

The American Joint Distribution Committee, ostensibly a Jewish charitable organization, seems to have been used as an important instrument for Zionist activity behind the Iron Curtain, and none the less because it was denounced by Moscow for precisely this offence. There is a feeble school of thought which seems to hold that the fact that Moscow says something is sufficient reason for not saying it, for denying it, and for disparaging anyone else who says the same thing, irrespective of what it happens to be. They are often people no more renowned for their undeviating opposition to Communism than their powers of logic; and the sort of people who rush to embrace the Communist, Tito, on the sole recommendatin which Al Capone might have tendered, namely that he happened to have quarrelled with another gangster. Communism is no more to be effectively countered by denying on principle anything and everything it says than by believing anything and everything it says.

It transpired that another and earlier Western "charitable" organization, U.N.R.R.A., was used by the Zionists as an instrument, its refugee camps and facilities serving as transit camps and supply lines for Eastern European Jewish recruits for Palestine at the time of the crisis and war there; and this was exposed by General Morgan, chief U.N.R.R.A. official in Germany, who was dismissed for doing so.

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"Joint" figured in the charges at the Slansky Trial and has been repeatedly denounced in the anti-Zionist campaign of the Communists. Its claim that its activities are restricted to "relief and rehabilitation" and are strictly non-political does not ring true. The B.B.C. reported that: "Joint organised and financed the mass movements of Jewish emigrants from the satellite countries to Israel in 1950." This was of course only done with the concurrence of the Communist authorities, who, at the time, may not have given up hope of subordinating Israel, and who were probably as disposed to be rid of the hard core of incorrigible Zionists in Eastern Europe as they were later disposed to clamp down on emigration, when, with Zionist promotion, it had passed beyond this hard core, and when danger signs of disaffection were becoming strongly evident among the ordinary Jewish masses. Emigration under the auspices of "Joint" was organized, solicited, and ideological, and, as such, political.

There are indications that the activities of "Joint" went beyond emigration and propaganda.

"On December 15 1949, the head of 'Joint' in Hungary, an American named Israel Jacobson, was charged with spying by the Hungarian Government and was expelled from the country. In April 1950 Mr. Jacobson was chief speaker at a meeting organised by the United Jewish Appeal at the Massey Hall in Toronto, Canada. At that meeting—and at others in the U.S.—Mr. Jacobson indicated that he was proud of his connections with the underground movement in Hungary. He said he had 'saved' many Jews and sent them to Israel, and that some had returned to Hungary to pursue underground activities." —*Daily Worker*, 21 Jan 1953, p. 3.

The operations of "Joint" were stopped in Russia before the Second World War. Except in Hungary, they were stopped in all satellite countries in either 1949 or early 1950,

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that is to say within a couple of years of the creation of Israel and when her alignment with America, the headquarters of "Joint," was confirmed and the dangerous susceptibility of the Jewish masses under Communism to Zionist propaganda was evident. Its operations in Hungary were ended in January 1953, in the course of the increased anti-Zionist drive by Moscow. A reason for the toleration of the "Joint" in the satellite countries until the effects of the creation of Israel had manifested themselves may well have been the need in the years immediately following the Second World War, before the newly created Communist régimes had consolidated themselves, to avoid precipitating Zionist hostility in those countries and to secure at least Zionist neutrality and the maximum Jewish support.

One of the chief reasons for Communist disquiet at the rival influence of Zionism within their countries, intensified by the creation of Israel, was the threat of disaffection among the Jewish bureaucracies on which the Jewish Communist states of Russia and Eastern Europe depend, and it is worthwhile in this connection to digress to the extent of confirming the Jewishness of the Soviet bureaucracy.

According to the official Soviet census of October 1929, there were then 70,807 Jewish officials out of a total of 825,086. Big as this figure is, and unquestionably out of all proportion to the number of Jews in the population, it is only 8.6 per cent of the total, and the sceptic may interpose that since Jews were only a small minority in the bureaucracy it could not have been Jewish-operated. The census, however, would be more liable substantially to under-estimate the number of Jewish officials than anything else. Even so, in the individual Republics constituting the U.S.S.R. it gave the percentage of Jewish officials as:—Ukraine, 18.7 per cent. White Russia, 61.8 per cent. Others, 5.4 per cent. The Republics of the Ukraine and White Russia extended over European Russia, economic-

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ally and politically the most important part of the country. The Ukraine, today, is responsible for 50 per cent of Soviet production, despite a policy of industrial development of Asian Russia since 1929, and is the granary of Russia. So the 70,000 odd Jewish officials were singularly concentrated at the hub of the country, forming a solid majority in the bureaucracy of White Russia. Add to this the obvious likelihood that in the most important area of Russia the host of Jewish officials, installed and controlled by the Jewish clique dominating the central government, held the majority of the most important positions; and the truth with which the bureaucracy can be said to have been Jewish-run is apparent.

The *Jewish Chronicle*, 1 June 1933, in effect intimated this four years later, when, indicating a total far beyond that given by the census, it went so far as to state:—"Over one-third of the Jews have become officials."

The bureaucracy of Russia, today, remains crowded with Jews and dominated by Jews. Francis Ofner, Special Correspondent of the *Scotsman*, announced in that paper, 17 Jan 1953, p. 8, that there are:—" . . . some 350,000 Soviet Jews still in the professions and Government administration."

A final and very important reason for intensified anti-Zionism in recent years is the close association of Israel with the most powerful Capitalist country in the world, America, the main base for the Zionist infiltration and seizure of Palestine, and the chief sponsor of the new State.

"Israel largely owes its existence to the power and wealth of American Jewry, whose influence over American foreign policy has often been decisive," remarked "Scrutator" in the *Sunday Times*, 18 Oct 1953. Communism first arose in Russia because in 1917 the country housed half the Jews in the world; and America in 1948 was the leading supporter of the Jewish cause in Palestine and the first country to

recognize the new State because it is she who now houses half the Jews in the world, with more Jews in New York alone than in the whole of Israel, namely two and a half millions, a third of the city's population. American patronage of Israel was the product of the power of the Zionist vote in American elections in conjunction with the wealth and consequent influence over American politics and government of the Zionist economic czars of Wall Street.

The importance of the Zionist vote is that in those American states which hold the balance in elections it is the Jewish vote, largely a Zionist vote, which holds the balance, and this strategically placed minority is accordingly esteemed and wooed as a decisive factor and out of all proportion to its actual numerical strength. Benjamin H. Freedman, a distinguished American anti-Zionist Jew, sized up this situation in a published letter to the National Economic Council of America which stated:—"New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts and California control 151 electoral votes out of a total of 531. In these states Jews hold the balance of power. Zionists claim that they can 'deliver' this vote."

Illustrating the result of this, the Archbishop of York at the York Diocesan Conference in 1953 stated:—

"The Jewish vote in New York has had a paralysing effect on the United Nations in dealing with Palestine. . . ." —*Jewish Chronicle*, 13 Nov 1953, p. 9.

Zionism is strongly entrenched among the vastly powerful Jews of Wall Street, the great Finance-Capitalists of America, and none the less because some of them financed the Communist Revolution in 1917 for the same opportunist reason as Moscow supported Israel at her creation. The influence of these magnates over American political life and governmental policy is enormous. Long before the creation of Israel they had solid economic interests in Palestine, and since her creation they have invested in the country on a

vast scale and encouraged vast public subsidies from the Jewish masses of America and secured substantial aid from the American Government. At present the economy of Israel is dependent on foreign aid, and the measure of the enormous economic assistance she has received from American Zionists and from the American Government due to the pressure of American Zionists is the measure of that close attachment to America which causes Moscow to denounce Zionism as an instrument of American imperialism—though it would be equally if not more true to term America an instrument of Zionist imperialism—and to attack Zionism with increased vigour today because of this attachment.

“When, early in 1949, the United States granted a \$100,000,000 loan to Israel, the Soviet attacks on the Jewish State began in earnest,” said David Pela in the *Jewish Chronicle*, 20 Feb 1953. Thus the great drive against Zionism commenced when it became apparent that Israel was not going to be converted into a satellite of Russia but instead was going to maintain and extend her ties with America.

Her financial ties with America have so far developed that:—

“No less than seven-eighths of the total income of Israel is derived either from American grants in aid, or from subscriptions and bond purchases by Jews in the free world. Eighty-five per cent of the subscriptions come from American Jews.”—Anthony Mann, *Daily Telegraph*, 10 Mar 1953.

American investment in Israel is now decisive. “Israel statistics indicate that about \$250,000,000 of foreign private capital has been invested in Israel since the establishment of the State. . . . About 40 per cent of the private foreign investments have been by United States capitalists, with the remainder scattered among many countries. United States capital has taken over the leading position from British

capital.”—Victor Perlo, *Jewish Clarion*, January 1953, p.2.

The leading American investment trust operating in Israel is the Palestine Economic Corporation which was formed in 1926 out of an earlier company with which was merged the bulk of the Palestine assets of the Joint Distribution Committee. It was from the outset sponsored by the banking firm of Kuhn-Loeb in unofficial partnership with the banking firm of Lehman Brothers. Kuhn-Loeb, financier of the Jewish Revolution in Russia, is one of the eight main centres of finance-capital in the United States. The late Felix M. Warburg, senior partner in Kuhn-Loeb, became the largest single stock-holder in the P.E.C. He was made a director and a member of the Corporation's executive committee and later was named honorary president. He was also a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee, which today is one of the most prolific producers of tales of Communist anti-Semitism. When the enlarged Jewish Agency for Palestine was created in 1929, Felix Warburg was made chairman of its administrative committee, and Louis Marshall, a Vice-President of P.E.C., also president of the American Jewish Committee, was made chairman of the Agency's council, with Lord Melchett of Imperial Chemical Industries (Britain) as associate chairman.

Lewis L. Strauss, partner in Kuhn-Loeb, became a director of the P.E.C. He was also a member of the executive committee of the American Jewish Committee. Strauss was later a member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

The other two vice-presidents of the P.E.C., besides Louis Marshall, were Herbert H. Lehman, a partner of Lehman Brothers, who was to become Governor of New York State and finally U.S. Senator; and Robert Szold of the Mack-Brandeis group, a brother of Harold Szold,

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partner in Lehman Brothers. On the death of Louis Marshall his place as vice-president was taken for over a decade by Benjamin V. Cohen, who later became Assistant Secretary of State under James F. Byrnes.

At the time of the establishment of Israel, the Warburg family was still the largest stock-holder in the P.E.C. Felix Warburg's son, Edward M. M. Warburg, and Eric Warburg, sit on the board of directors, the former as a vice-president. Herbert H. Lehman is now honorary chairman of the board of the P.E.C., which is a roster of leading American Jewish Capitalists, among them Samuel Zemurray, president of the United Fruit Company, the banana trust which has been notorious for its intervention in the internal affairs of Latin American countries; Leon Falk, jun., a director of the Mellon National Bank & Trust Co.; and Moses P. Epstein, vice-president of Industrial Rayon. The economic power and consequent political influence of those associated with the P.E.C. is patent.

Henry H. Klein, a former District Attorney of New York City, and a Jew who has singularly devoted himself to exposing both the Zionist and Communist designs of his people for world domination, has declared:—

“Since 1897, the so-called Jewish leaders have been trying to fulfil the protocol plan for Jewish world government. . . . Our vociferous Zionists like Warburg, Lehman, Morgenthau (jun.) and about 1,500 others control the Palestine Economic Corporation and the Palestine Potash Ltd., which own nearly everything in Palestine. . . .”—*Canadian Intelligence Service*, June 1953.

The attraction Palestine has for these Jewish financiers is by no means uninfluenced by the fact that an official report of the British Crown Agents for the Colonies, entitled “Production of Minerals from the Waters of the Dead Sea,” estimated the mineral wealth of the Dead Sea at \$5,000,000,000,000.

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The dependent economy of Israel by the middle of 1953 had received \$117,000,000 in the form of bonds contributed by American Jews. Who then are the people behind the "Bonds for Israel" drive? The president of the syndicate is Rudolf G. Sonneborn, who is also a director of the P.E.C. The chairman is Henry Morgenthau (jun.), former Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, and now a New York banker, who is also president of the American Financial and Development Corporation, the underwriters of the bond issue. In 1949 the same Henry Morgenthau was chairman of the board of the P.E.C. With reference to these and other links with the P.E.C., it is noteworthy that a large part of the proceeds of the bond drive, after reaching Israel, is used in private investment, and that an appreciable part of this goes to concerns associated with the P.E.C.

Another of the main creditors of Israel is the Export-Import Bank, which, by the end of June 1953, had loaned \$136,000,000, and which is subject to the great American financiers, so many of them Zionist Jews, such as those connected with the P.E.C.

We may perhaps say the plot thickens when we observe, finally, that the American Joint Distribution Committee, accused by the Communists of being not a mere charitable organization as it purports but a Zionist apparatus for activities ranging from propaganda to espionage, is dominated by none other than the same Morgenthau-Warburg-Lehman group which stands behind the P.E.C., Bonds for Israel, and influences the Export-Import Bank. Edward M. M. Warburg, a vice-president of the P.E.C., was re-elected chairman of the Joint Distribution Committee in 1953, having held this position for many years.

When this adherence of Israel to Russia's strongest opponent, America, had crystallized, and the increased and dangerous attraction of Zionism for the Jewish masses of Russia and her satellites due to Israel's creation had become

amply clear, Moscow, which had been anti-Zionist ever since the Revolution, intensified its denunciation and proscription, and this intensification was one of the major factors in the miscalled anti-Jewish drive of 1952-3.

It has been suggested in many quarters that Moscow has undertaken its anti-Zionist drive in order to curry favour with the Arab world and thereby make trouble for the Western Powers. Certainly Moscow has advertised its anti-Zionism to the Arab world, but courting the Arabs is not the cause of its anti-Zionism, it is merely one of its effects. The régime has always been opposed to Zionism and would have abundant reason to attack and suppress it even if the Arabs were non-existent, whereas in the absence of the factors discussed in this chapter it would hardly be conceivable that Moscow would regard it as profitable to incense a large section of world Jewry for the sake of trying to win over the Arabs who were not strong enough to prevent the Zionist theft of Palestine.

# XVI

## THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER

The other major element, besides anti-Zionism, in events in Russia and the satellites out of which sprang the myth that Moscow is anti-Jewish was a struggle for power within the Communist hierarchy, and in particular a struggle for the succession to Stalin. Some examination of this second element is essential in order to appreciate the extent to which, and the falsity with which, it has been misinterpreted as an anti-Jewish purge.

The charge against the Moscow doctors of killing Andrej Alexandrovich Zhdanov, who had often been named as Stalin's successor, provides a lead.

"Zhdanov, before he died, was one of the three most powerful men in the Kremlin after Stalin, the others being Malenkov and Beria, who at different times have been reputed rivals and allies. Both were rivals of Zhdanov, and he to them. Zhdanov died at short notice of what was officially described as a heart attack. . . . For some time past Moscow has pursued a regular vendetta in the satellite countries against leaders who had been 'Zhdanov's men.'"—"Scrutator," in the *Sunday Times*, 18 Jan 1953.

The power behind Zhdanov was the Soviet Ministry of State Security, rivalling the Party machine.

"The Ministry of State Security, known by its Russian initials 'M.G.B.,' is responsible for all intelligence and counter-intelligence work. In this capacity it organised the atomic espionage in Canada and elsewhere during and after

the war. It has its representatives in every Soviet Embassy in the West, and in countries where Russian influence is dominant, as in Eastern Europe, its power was at times absolute. It was the M.G.B.'s agents who entered the countries of Eastern Europe with the Red Army and established at once their network of spies and puppets. And it was inevitable in a totalitarian State, with the extension in size and influence of the organisation, the M.G.B. soon began to concern itself with much more than the mere collection of intelligence data. It began to take a hand in policy. It created the Cominform from among its chosen stooges in Eastern Europe. Through Andrei Zhdanov, who was then a secretary of the Russian Communist party, it exercised considerable influence over Russian policy as a whole."—*Daily Telegraph*, 9 Apr 1953.

The Cominform, sponsored by Zhdanov, represented a forward policy in the cause of world revolution, and a devolutionary organizational experiment by Moscow. A share of power and initiative was delegated to the most militant new non-Russian Communist governments in the hope of thereby the better exploiting the immediate post-war opportunity for Communist expansion. Around the early Cominform and its sponsor a Zhdanov faction took shape.

In the forefront was Tito of Yugoslavia, in whose capital, Belgrade, the Cominform was seated. In late 1947 and early 1948, Tito made a triumphant tour of all the satellite capitals. He seemed to be stealing the limelight from Stalin. Refusing to back down, he drew apart, and his expulsion from the Cominform followed in the summer of 1948. A drive to eliminate any potential Titos, and, under cover of this, to crush the Zhdanov faction and its sympathizers, began. Two months later came the death of Zhdanov and his replacement by Malenkov; a notable victory for the Party machine over the M.G.B. The Cominform declined

and eventually disappeared as an instrument of foreign policy, while a series of purges and trials took place throughout Eastern Europe.

The Slansky Trial formed part of this process of crushing the Zhdanov faction, for "the Communist leaders executed had all owed their advancement to Zhdanov"—"Scrutator" in the *Sunday Times*, 18 Jan 1953.

Indeed Rudolf Slansky, Bedrich Geminder, and also Anna Pauker and Vasile Luca of Rumania, the chief Jews purged or demoted in 1952 in Eastern Europe, had all been prominent Cominform delegates in Zhdanov's day.

Four years passed between the death of Zhdanov and the Slansky Trial, but the complete course of a struggle between two powerful factions may understandably be a long one, and the careful cornering and elimination of opponents by the victorious faction may be a slow business. Even after their downfall has been accomplished, a show trial may take many months to prepare, as evidently did the Slansky Trial for most of the victims were arrested in 1951.

Zionism formed a very large part of the accusations against the Slansky group, but it was not intrinsic and the ultimate purpose of the Trial. Instead it conveniently served to dress the bare bones of factional strife, the Trial providing a good nail on which to hang a voluminous fabric of anti-Zionism as a show-piece of the contemporary anti-Zionist campaign. This the *Jewish Chronicle*, 19 Dec 1952, p. 12, in a sober moment conceded, stating:—

"Close observers incline to the opinion that the anti-Jewish and anti-Zionist 'angle' was introduced into the Prague affair as an afterthought . . . it is thought that the struggle which preceded it had roots going back into the Zhdanov period and the establishment of the Cominform five years ago, when the Jewish issue was of no importance."

The arrest of the Moscow doctors in January 1953, only

two months after the Slansky Trial, brought the accusation that they had killed Zhdanov and conspired to kill other Soviet leaders. Whether they did or did not do so, it would be far less surprising that in the circumstances Zhdanov was pushed out of this life than that the introduction of his name was meaningless and part of a concoction.

In the midst of all the excitement of the "anti-Jewish terror," Stalin's death was officially announced in March 1953. Whether he died at the time announced is another matter, as is the question of how he died. He was an old man and may well have died a natural death. On the other hand only a person quite unacquainted with the niceties of the Soviet system would dismiss the possibility that Stalin's system would dismiss the possibility that Stalin's exit was artificially precipitated, or that it took place some time beforehand. At any event, in recent years the increasing old age of Stalin powerfully accentuated rivalry within the Soviet hierarchy, and, whoever emerged as his successor or successors, we should expect to find the path behind littered with his or their fallen enemies. The outcome of Stalin's death, the succession of Beria and Malenkov, rivals of Zhdanov, provides us with an important pointer to the correctness of the theory than an onslaught on the Zhdanov faction underlay the purges miscalled anti-Jewish.

Sefton Delmer of the *Daily Express*, 26 Jan 1953, p. 4, several weeks before Stalin's death, wrote:—

"He has chosen Georgi Malenkov to be his successor. Now he and Malenkov, with the obsequious assistance of police chief Beria, are making sure that there shall be no one to challenge Malenkov. . . . That is why the followers of the late Andrei Zhdanov have been liquidated not only in Moscow and Leningrad but throughout the Iron Curtain world."

Within a few weeks of the announcement of Stalin's death it was announced that the doctors had been released, and

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that the evidence against them had been false and had been obtained by reprehensible methods; the Ministry of State Security being violently denounced. It is a reasonable hypothesis that, at the command of Beria or Malenkov, the doctors did kill Zhdanov; that their arrest represented one of the last strokes of his faction in control of the Ministry of state Security during the final stages of the struggle around the time of Stalin's death; and that their release represented the purging of this Ministry and the consolidation of power by the Malenkov-Beria-Kaganovich coalition.

The struggle for the succession to Stalin was carried a stage further by the elimination of Beria and his personal followers later in 1953. Our present task is accomplished, if we have opened up the subject of this struggle sufficiently to reveal its importance at the time of the alleged anti-Jewish campaign, and the extent to which its confusion with anti-Zionism went to make up the myth that Moscow is anti-Jewish.

# XVII

## THE MAKERS OF THE MYTH

The chief makers of the myth of Communist anti-Semitism were the Zionists and the daily press. Zionists in Britain and America, furious at Moscow's anti-Zionist drive, instituted and still maintain a propaganda campaign to put over the myth that Moscow has turned against the Jews. They have invented stories of anti-Jewish purges, persecution, and even genocide. They were the ultimate source of the greater part of the news of anti-Semitism filling the front pages of our newspapers during the peak period of November 1952 to February 1953.

The Zionist technique of manufacturing anti-Semitism in order to win Jewish support through fear and resentment was clearly revealed in an article entitled: "To Raise the Hair of the Jewish People," in the *Jewish Newsletter* of America 5 May 1950, by its publisher, William Zukerman. The article specially dealt with the application of this technique in and against America, but what the writer had then to say about trying to frighten American Jews with tales of "Fascist" anti-Semitism into supporting the Zionist cause and emigrating to Israel equally describes its immensely more powerful application against the Communist countries in order to try and frighten Russian and Eastern European Jews into supporting the cause and emigrating, and to try and enrol American and British Jews for the Zionist and against the Communist cause. It had this to say:—

## FRAUDULENT CONVERSION

"Another favourite technique in selling Chalutziot (organised emigration of Jews to Israel from all over the world) to American Jews is to undermine Jewish morale, faith and hope in their American home; to keep Jews constantly on edge with the scare of anti-Semitism; not to let them forget Hitler horrors, and to spread doubts, fear and despair about the future of the Jews in America. Every manifestation of anti-Semitism is being seized upon and exaggerated to create an impression that American Jews, like the Germans under Hitler, stand on the brink of a catastrophe, and that sooner or later they, too, will have to run for safety. And since the only escape is Israel, it follows that it is better to emigrate now than wait for later."

The universality of the scare-technique was shown by the writer who continued by quoting an article by a leading Israeli, Jonah Kossoi:—

"'Upon us, Zionists, now lies the old responsibility of constantly raising the hair of the Jewish people; not to let them rest; to keep them forever on the edge of a precipice and to make them aware of the dangers facing them.'"

Two functions of the myth which have caused non-Communist Jews in general, and their Gentile supporters, to welcome it and spread it are that it serves to mask the Jewishness of Communism, knowledge of which arouses anti-Semitism, and to discredit anti-Semitism by identification with Communism. The latter advantage was voiced by George Lichtheim in *Commentary*, U.S.A., March 1953, a magazine sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, an indefatigable distributor of lurid tales of Communist anti-Semitism. The writer, beginning with the question: "Will Soviet anti-Semitism teach the lesson?", went on to answer that "for most Britishers it has. . . . Even the mildest and most attenuated form of anti-Semitism is now no longer respectable in army messes, clubs or universities."

The Zionists were able to spread the myth so successfully

## FRAUDULENT CONVERSION

partly due to their own power over the press of Britain and America, resulting from the considerable number of them, and their Gentile sympathizers, on the staffs of newspapers and news agencies, and their commanding position as advertisers, plus their general prominence in the community which induces editors mechanically to bow to their interests, to publish what pleases them and to exclude what does not; and partly due to the occupational thirst of the press for a good story to splash on the front page and help circulation.

This well-spread myth impedes the fight against Communism. It must be destroyed and the truth of the Jewishness of Communism made known.

## RECOMMENDED READING

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### BEHIND COMMUNISM

by Frank L. Britton

A unique book containing a thorough account of the historical background of Communism in Russia and the seizure of power by the Jews.

98 pages. 100 photographs. 1952

Published by the author. P.O. Box 15745, Crenshaw Station,  
Los Angeles 8, California. 7s. 6d.

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### KNOW YOUR ENEMY

by Robert H. Williams

The author directed one of the largest counter-intelligence staffs in the American Air Force in World War II. He deals with the background of Communism in Russia, Jewish finance and leadership of the Communist Revolution there and in Eastern Europe since the War.

56 pages. 1950. Published by the author.

Box 868 Santa Ana, California, U.S.A. 3s. 9d.

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### THE RULERS OF RUSSIA by Rev. Denis Fahey, D.D.

The author of this booklet was a Professor of Philosophy and Church History. There are useful lists of Jewish Communists in Russia and quotations on the Jewishness of Communism.

100 pages. Distributed by Regina Publications,

5, Cavendish Row, Dublin, Ireland. 2s. 6d.

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### THE ARCHITECTS BEHIND THE WORLD

COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY by Ron Gostick

A short summary by the Editor of the *Canadian Intelligence Service* drawing appreciably on books by Robert H. Williams and the Rev. Denis Fahey, with a chapter on "The Canadian Espionage Disclosures" and "Treason in the United States".

16 pages. Published by the Canadian Anti-Communist League, Flesherton, Ontario, Canada. 1s.

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These and other books on the subject are obtainable from the  
**Britons Publishing Society,**

**Beamish House, 74 Princedale Road, London, W.11.**

Current price list and postage rates on application





## THE AUTHOR

Colin Jordan was educated at Warwick School and Cambridge, studying History and gaining a B.A. (Hons.) Degree in 1949 and an M.A. in 1953. Served with the Royal Air Force and also with the Army in the Second World War. It was during his years in the Army and later as a School Master that he began an intensive study of politics realising that the orthodox schools would not give him the answers to the problems of our day. At the age of 32 his first book is written as a result of independent study and a fearless determination to publish what many prominent men have discovered but dare not now repeat.

Colin Jordan is a Yorkshireman with a keen interest in country life, the Yorkshire Dales and a Croft on the West Coast of Scotland.

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